B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 278— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28 Nov.	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Pombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan.
10th Dec.	LAHORE ..	China. Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE ..	China. Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd April	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

25th Nov.	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.	
25th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.	
27th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.]
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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FOR

1926

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THE ONLY WAY

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FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.

AGENTS WANTED.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	(Maghiana).	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City.	
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

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BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau,
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 867.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

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Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
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P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,
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BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1887.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaonkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Sirdar, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

IT IS A FACT

that

There is a great deal of misapprehension about Physiognomy, Palmistry and Astrology.

But

This is every-day practical result

that

The events predicted by

The Representative

in his short stay

in Bombay

of

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau Indore City, C. I.

Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.

Charges Suitable all pockets.

Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddle, Deshabandhu Das, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, American earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.

Consult:—

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12 to 5
Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.
8 to 10 a. m.
8 to 10 p. m.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 25th November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.

II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 16th, to 30th November, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAGHAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th November, 1925.

C24435

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following property of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., in the structures known as the Temporary Cotton Exchange at Mazagaon, which is to be sold in following lots:

(1) Survey, Appeal and Arbitration Rooms known as the Administrative Block,
(2) The Trading Hall,
(3) The property in the covered passages connecting the various blocks, and
(4) The structures known as Refreshment Rooms, Water Rooms, Lavatories, Water Closets and Urinals.

These Tenders are invited for each of the above lots or for one or more or for all the lots together.

Alternatively they be submitted for materials of the first three lots :—

(1) Corrugated iron sheets and tiles,
(2) Doors, Windows and glasses,
(3) All other timber, and
(4) A separate tender for the fourth lot set out above.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 1-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th November, 1925.

The materials have to be removed within a month from the date of approval of the Tender, failure to do which would subject the purchaser to a penalty of Rs. 100 a day.

Terms of payment—cash on approval of the Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

The property is open to inspection from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on week days when information on the subject could be had from either the Secretary of the Association or Building supervisor Mr. Balashanker Virji

By Order,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager,
The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

C24455

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS ARE INVITED on behalf of Mr. Sirajudin Ahmedally Vasi, Receiver in Suit No. 4169 of 1923 for the sale of the following properties:—

(1) Propery, situate at Delisle Road, Bombay and known as "Shaikh Adam Building".
(2) Property, situate at Nurpura Street, Surat, and known as "Manchhawalla property."
(3) Property, situate at Nurpura Street, Surat and known as "Haider Motawalla House."

Any person desiring to purchase the said property or any of them is required to sign with his name and address the form of tender attached to the conditions of sale of each of the said properties copy whereof can be obtained from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, to the Receiver at their Office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The offer for each of the said properties must be sent in a sealed envelope accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 for the property at Delisle Road, Bombay, and Rs. 500 each for the other properties (which deposit shall be returned if the offer is not accepted as provided by the conditions of sale) on or before the 21st day of December, 1925, to Mr. C. R. Jussawalla, Solicitor C/o. Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The Receiver does not undertake to accept higher or any offer.

DESCRIPTION OF "SHAIK ADAM BUILDING" AT DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements dwelling houses Godowns, Bungalows and outhouses and other Buildings standing thereon and known as "Shaikh Adam Building," situate at Delisle Road in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Delisle Road on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand three hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 719 727, 729, 732, 740, 83, 662, 660, 676, 731, 679, 687, 718, New No. A/11981, Old Survey No. 414, New Survey No. 1/2694, and Cadastral Survey No. 80, of the Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Ward No. 2348, Street No. 175, Ward No. 2349, Street No. 1, Ward No. 2350, Street No. 2, Ward No. 2351, Street No. 3 and bounded as follows, on the North by the property of Yenkoo Baloo, on the South by the Municipal ground, on the East by the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and on the West by the Delisle Road.

DESCRIPTION OF "MACHANWALA" PROPERTY AT SURAT.

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage tenement standing thereon and known as "Machanwalla Property" in the Nurpura Division of the City of Surat, containing by admeasurement about 115 square yards bearing Original C. S. No. H-11-15/57 and shown under No. 3437, on the plan sheet No. 117 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the property bearing Survey No. 56 and L. No. 3440 and 3438 on the South by the house of the heirs of Jivakhan Latifji, bearing Survey No. 58 and L. No. 3436, on the East by a Gully and on the West by Public Road called Nurpura.

DESCRIPTION OF "HYDER MOTAWALLA HOUSE" AT SURAT.

All the right, title and interest of the late Shaik Adam Esoofbhoy in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or tenements and known as "Haider Mota property," situate at Nurpura Division of the City of Surat in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-seven square yards registered Nos. 42-43 in the Map marked sheet N No. XV and bounded as follows:—on the North by the land of Tyebbhai Manager of Maskatevala, on the South by the house of Abdealli Goolam Hoosein, on the East by the Nurpura Street and on the West by the Public Road called "Khadi."

Dated this 21st day of November, 1925.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for
Mr. Sirajudin Ahmedally Vasi,
Receiver in Suit No. 4169 of 1923.

C24497

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL, HOSPITAL, PAREL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Ward Sisters for the above Hospital. Candidates must be Registered Nurses, with charge experience, from at least one large Hospital, or Training Institution.

Salary Rs. 150—5—175. Uniform Allowance and free furnished quarters with servants. Provident Fund. Appointment on Probation for one year.

Applications, with not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned on or before the 7th December, 1925.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

C24508

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.)

THE STAR OF INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty Lakhs).

Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each the whole amount to be payable with the application.

DIRECTORS

(1) V. P. VAIDYA, Esqr., Bar-at-law, Bombay.
(2) E. B PAREKH, Esqr., Government Contractor, Bombay.
(3) K. R. MISTRY, Esqr., Merchant, Bombay.
(4) KALIANJI VURDHMAN, Esqr., (Ex-Officio) Messrs. Abhechand Kalianji & Co., Bombay.
(5) CANJI VURDHMAN, Esqr., (Ex-Officio) Messrs. Abhechand, Kalianji & Co., Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SOLICITORS

Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & Co.,
Military Square Lane, Bombay.

AUDITORS

Messrs. N. S. GUBBI & Co.,
Public Accountants & Auditors,
Hajnam Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS

Messrs. ABHECHAND KALIANJI & Co.,
A. Karim Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE

A. KARIM BUILDING, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

No.....

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913).

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Divided into 5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

To The Directors of
The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited
Graham Road, A. Karim Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Managing Agents the sum of Rs. being Rs. 10 per share in respect of Shares of the above named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us.

Signature .....
Name (in full) .....
Address .....
.....
Description .....
Date.....192

This form must be sent to the Company direct at its Bombay Office or to the Head Office Central Bank New Building.

The Star of India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

(Receipt for Application Money.)

No..... Date.....19

RECEIVED from .....
the sum of Rs.....being the full value
of Rs. 10 per share upon.....shares in the abovenamed Company.
Rs.....
Managing Agents.

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for Share Certificates.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 443 of 1923.

J. C. GAMMON (Bombay), LIMITED, a Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and having its Registered Office at Murzban Road, Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

Bai CHANDBAI, widow and executrix of the Will and Codicils of Jainaray.n Hindumal Dani, (2) DHARAMSEY KARSONDAS, and (3) VITHALDAS KARSONDAS, all care of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, Apollo Street, Bombay ... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Mirza on Monday, the 30th day of November, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard by Court on the part of the Plaintiffs abovenamed for a Decree against the 1st Defendant abovenamed in terms of Award, dated the 14th day of May, 1925, and submitted to the Judge in Chambers against the 1st Defendant on the 8th day of October 1925, and for costs of the Suit, reference, award and this application and Decree including the Arbitrators fees and interest on judgment.

The affidavit of Sadashiv Ganpatrao solemnly affirmed on the 13th day of November, 1925, will be used in support of this Application.

A copy draft of the proposed Decree will be served herewith.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,

BAI CHANDBAI,
widow and executrix of the Will and Codicils of Jainarain Hindumal Dani, the 1st Defendant.

C24511

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2912 of 1923.

AUGUSTUS MATHIAS PINTO. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

MARIA IDALINA DE SOUZA, E COUTINHO. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final decree for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate at Churney Motoir, Chira Bazar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 379, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8152 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2134 and Street No. 264, 266 and which all premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road and on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Ramchandraji, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Cooln and Viswanath Kandooeth and on or towards the South by the property of Balkrishna Bhaskerji and Sakharam Kandoji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1925

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.

C24335

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 128
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AND GARDEN LANDS AND LAND SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF THAI IN ALIBAG TALUKA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for Mr. Samson Ezekiel Kassukar and his wife Shebabai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Solomon Aaron Charikar, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th August, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 28th day of November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises at Thal.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground, situate at Thal in the Taluka and Registration Sub-Division of Alibag and the District and the Registration Division of Kolaba, bearing Survey and Pot Nos. and admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

Name	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
Taki Baug	236	1	2	15½	31	0	0
" "	"	2	3	17½	38	0	0

with the trees, wells, waters, watercourses and the two bungalows standing thereon admeasuring 13 hands East and West, 17 hands South and North and the other bungalow used as a barn and as a dwelling house admeasuring 11 hands east to west and 13 hands South to North and the shed of thatched house forming the servants' quarters and store-room being 9 hands east and 15 hands south and north.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground, situate lying and being at Thal in the Taluka and Registration Sub-Division of Alibag and in the District

AUCTION SALES

and Registration Division of Kolaba, bearing Survey No. 269, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 22¾ gunthas and assessed at Rupees seven and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the land of Gani Ragho bearing Survey No. 270, Pot No. 3, on the West by the properties of Keribhai Salivaii, on the South by the garden land of Pandu Nathu Mhatra bearing Survey No. 268, Pot No. 1 and on the North partly by the garden land of Janu Keru Mhetra bearing Survey No. 2118 Pot Nos. 2, 4 and partly by the garden land of Vithu Lakshman Mhatra bearing Survey No. 268, Pot No. 2 together with the thatched building with its verandahs standing thereon which is 12 hands in lengths and 18 hands in breadth and the well, fences and other appurtenances thereto.

THIRDLY—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, situate at Thal in Taluka Alibag of the Kolaba District in the Registration Sub-Division and Taluka of Alibag and Registration Division and District of Kolaba bearing entry Numbers, Survey Numbers, Pot Numbers and admeasuring and assessed as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Acres	Gunthas.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p.
1469	208	1	0	34½	7	0	0
1470	209	1	4	35	68	0	0
1510	226	1	4	19½	43	0	0
			10	9	118	0	0

which said pieces of land are known as Bhatji's Baug and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Mali's garden, on or towards the West by Public Road and seashore on or towards the North by the Borrower's other lands fourthly hereinafter described and Arab'a Mali's garden and on the South by the Public Road.

FOURTHLY—All that piece or parcel of garden land or ground situate, lying and being at Thal in the Registration Sub-Division and Taluka of Alibag and Registration Division and District Kolaba bearing Survey No. 245, Pot No. 1/1, admeasuring 1 acre and 26¼ gunthas and assessed at Rupees Sixteen and annas four and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the respective garden lands of Vishnu Vinayak Ranade Waman Mahadeo Vartak and Narayan Janardhan Vartak with the Mortgagor's fence intervening on the West by the garden land of Shaikh Abdul Kadir Valad Sheik Umar Bawaji's with the Mortgagor's fence intervening on the South by the garden land herein thirdly described and on the North by a passage and beyond it by the garden land of Nana Mahadu Gunjal with the Borrower's fence intervening.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Judah and Solomon, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An efficient and able MILLER for Flour Mill in Sindh. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1103, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2200

WANTED AGENTS on best Commission, all over India to sell India's Oldest Remedy for Malaria. Apply Post Box 571, Bombay.
A R2203

WANTED—An extra competent STENO-TYPIST for temporary work. Apply Box No. 1106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24513

WANTED—LOCAL CANVASSERS, introducing students to Typewriting School. Apply Box No. 1105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2206

WANTED.—CASHIER by a Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating qualifications and experience to Box No. 1097, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24703

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN UNDERGRADUATE proficient in Sanskrit wants TUITIONS. Write Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2201

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
C R2027

TO LET—Commodious, Airy and Ventilated Premises, at very moderate rents at 98, Medows Street, Fort. Excellent residential or business locality, near High Court and Share Bazar. Apply immediately Ground Floor, ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.
C R2205

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS, interested in working high grade Manganese Mines to advance Rs. 2 lakhs. Prospects Splendid as mine is situated 3 miles from Railway station and half mile from road. Freight to Port Rs. 3 per ton only. Additional security offered if needed. Apply K. RAMACHENDER, Bar-at-Law., Bellary.
R R2202

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies Simple and Reliable Ice MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2186

FOR SALE.—A power driven American BRICK-MAKING MACHINE, capable of turning out five to ten thousand bricks a day, with four new brick-moulds 9" x 4 3/8" x 2½"; each mould will make 6 bricks at a time. Apply Box No. 1101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2197

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows St. Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

HELP AN IDEAL ASHRAM.—Maharshikul Brahmachary Ashram founded eight years ago by Falhard Baba Mahant Ram Udardas and Mataji Radhabai, is situated on the bank of the holy Ganges at Lachman Zula. The climate is splendid, air and water very pure and refreshing, the scenery of the Himalayas simply grand. There are at present 32 boys who are supplied with food and clothing free of charge. This is the best opportunity to the charitable public to devote their money to real philanthropy. "The best Ashram I know of"—Yogi Vishwanath Maharaj, Bombay. Lachman Zula, P. O. Rishikesh, Dist. Gadwal. Information available from Mataji Radhabai, at Mulji Madhavdas Dharmashala, C. P. Tank, Bombay.
M R2187

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE!—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PEON BOOK of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., for September 1925 up, outside G. P. O. Building, last Friday, 5 p.m. Will finder please return.
PB 24512

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY RARELY AVAILABLE OLD CHINAWARE AND FURNITURE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 29TH NOVEMBER 1925, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT BEACH BUNGALOW, CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Auction sale of specially made to order by well-known Manufacturers Solid teak and Black Wood latest type household highly polished Dining Drawing and Bed Room Complete Furniture, Single and Double Glass Door Almyrah, Corner Cabinets, Silver Show Cases, Phonograph, English Ice Box, Harmonium, a large collection of rarely available Old Chinaware, rich glass, Silver and platedware, etc.

On Sunday the 29th November 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the above place specially made to order by well-known makers solid teak and black wood richly carved highly polished dining drawing and bed room furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, Meatsafe, Dumbwaiters, Drawing Room rich satin velvet and Tapestry lined complete sets of Sofas and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas and chairs, Marble top table central table, Flower vases, Mirror back full size sideboards, Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, Jardineer Stand, Ward Robes, leather lined Sofas, dressing and washing tables, bookstand, Chess and Plain Teapoys, ambrella stands, Arm and Armless chairs, wall brackets, wall clocks, Ice box, Harmonium, Sweet toned Cottage Piano, rarely available collection of old chinaware, rich glass plated and chinaware, etc.

Property of Mr. Danson, Weaving Master of Kasturchand Mills Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

4 full pressed bales Uganda cotton. Country damaged, lying at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S. T.).

At Sewri in Jackeria godown No. 22.

1 full pressed bale country damaged Uganda cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate, admeasuring about 19,995.5/9 square yards, bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8/358, Dadar, Naigaum Division.

LOT NO. 2.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.

1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.

1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.

1 small structure for office.

1 bungalow of masonry work with a small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets. Railway sidings on both sides of the Mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P., Seed crushers, grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filter presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PALLI VILLAGE, BANDRA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Arthur Joseph Pereira (Insolvent., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th day of November, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent gowchan land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Palli Village, Bandra and containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and bearing City Survey No. 56 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by City Survey No. 55 and some part of a galli, on the South by a galli and beyond that by a galli bearing City Nos. 57-58 on the East by a passage and on the West by a public galli known as Danda Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM WEDNESDAY.

VAUDEVILLE AND COMEDY PICTURES

AT 6 AND 8 P. M.

THE FAMOUS

CLASSICAL AND CHARACTER DANCER

MADEMOISELLE TOSCA

DIRECT FROM HIPPODROME OF NEW YORK AND CASINO DE PARIS-PARIS

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM WEDNESDAY IN

THE HAREM, INDIAN AND GYPSY DANCES.

MISS DIAMOND

INSTRUMENTALIST and SOUBRETTE

AT 10 P. M. DAILY

HARRIS AND LAWIE

IN THE LATEST "NEW TANGO" and "LONDON FOXTROT"

MDLLE. TOSCA AND DIAMOND

PATHE GAZETTE NIGHTLY AT

RATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM!

THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE FILM WORLD

KRISHNA-KUMAR

OR

"The Mysterious outlaw"

Full of adventures, Pasion and Intrigues

PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILM CO.

to be Screened

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DURASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

ROYAL ART STUDIO'S

THE MAGICIAN OF BENGAL

Daily at 5 p. m.

IMPERIAL

Continues

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM COY'S SUPER-PRODUCTION

VEER-BALA

DAILY FOUR SHOWS: at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS

On Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P. M.

KATNI LIME

USE

DUNNE'S KATNI LIME

THE BEST AVAILABLE ON THE MARKET

for

Building, Whitewashing, etc., etc.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO

T. C. DUNNE,

PROPRIETOR,

Katni Lime Works,

KATNI.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oc. 23.

Cotton:—The uncertainty which inevitably precedes the publication of a Government crop report has been accentuated during the past week by the conflict of ideas which prevails concerning the effect on crop prospects of the general rains which fell at frequent intervals during the first half of the month and of the cold wave which swept across the northern half of the belt during the last few days. Reference to the records of previous years shows that heavy rains at picking time do not necessarily impair the yield which, on the contrary, is quite likely to be increased if the precipitation is followed by favourable weather At the time of writing warmer temperatures and more settled conditions are predicted.

That the grade of unpicked cotton has been considerably lowered by the abnormal rainfall is unquestioned. Differences between grades above and below middling are gradually widening, reflecting the existence of a large short interest in the better grades of whites cotton which producers, realizing the strength of the situation, are not pressing for sale. Concerning the percentage of this year's yield which may be untenderable, it is too early to express an opinion, but, owing to the size of the crop, to the fact that it is unusually early and to the possibility of an improvement in the weather, this cannot as yet be given serious consideration as a market factor. For the lower tenderable grades there is comparatively little demand despite the discounts at which they are offered and, as December contracts are likely to be firmly held, a considerable stock of this type of cotton may soon be attracted to New York. This development would serve to depress the distant positions and to protect short hedges.

The damage caused by the recent killing frosts is not reported to be extensive and will probably be offset by the benefits derived from the defoliation of the plants resulting in immature bolls being exposed to the sun. At about this time last year the Weekly Weather Report stated that heavy killing frosts were quite general over the northern half of the belt. The Government crop estimate then current was 12,675,000 bales but it will be recollected that, notwithstanding the above report, the final yield proved to be 13,639,000 bales.

The reports which are to be issued by the Department of Agriculture next Monday will give the indicated crop as of October 18th, together with the quantity of cotton ginned to that date and figures showing acreage abandonment subsequent to June 25th. The majority of private crop estimates show increases of as much as 1,000,000 bales above corresponding forecasts made at the beginning of the month. Logically, it might be inferred that the Government is also expected to increase its estimate of 14,759,000 bales made as of October 1st, but, in reality, no pronounced change is anticipated. The additions made by private estimators are regarded as being a tacit admission that their previous forecasts were too low and that the Government's last crop indication is accepted as being approximately correct.

Ginnings during the period October 1st-15th are said to have been about 2,400,000 bales as compared with 2,826,000 bales ginned during the preceding fortnight and 3,048,000 bales in the corresponding period last year. The falling off, if officially confirmed, must not be attributed to a decrease in the amount of seed cotton available, but to the effect of the unfavourable weather which has retarded both picking and the delivery of cotton to the gins. During the past fourteen years the amount of cotton ginned after October 17th has ranged from 2,481,000 to 8,286,000 bales from which it will be seen that the ginning figure to be published on Monday cannot be accepted as a reliable guide to the size of the final outturn.

The rapidity with which the crop is being marketed is shown by the fact that, according to the statistics of the New York Cotton Exchange, the movement into sight last week was the heaviest on record—793,040 bales. Spinners' takings were also on a large scale, amounting to 427,497 bales; with the result that the increase in the visible supply was 366,000 bales which compares with 381,000 bales during the same week last year. The total visible supply is now 3,562,000 bales against 2,744,000 bales last year and 2,392,000 bales in 1923. Exports to date are 250,000 bales more than at this time last year and in the event of the present relative rate of increase being maintained, the season's total will exceed 10,000,000 bales. Freight bookings, however, are reported to be light and, unless prices register a further substantial decline, it is probable that the export demand will soon decrease.

Domestic mills with the exception of those in the South which continue to be affected by the power shortage, are steadily increasing their running schedule, but reports from distributing centres are somewhat less encouraging. Anticipation of lower prices has caused buyers to withhold large orders and trade generally is quiet.

Advices from cotton producing countries abroad are favourable with the exception of those from China and parts of India. In view of what now appears to be an adequate world's supply, present prices, in our opinion, are too high and although a cautious attitude may be advisable pending the publication of the approaching Government report, we feel that sales on rallies will result profitably.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 24.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points up to 20 points down in New York futures. Early the market advanced on short covering, but at the close the prices gave way on hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 32 to 28 points higher.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D/- 23rd instant (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Firmness neare indicates strong spot situation; consequently prices look like hardening. Would buy on any set-backs."

Messrs. M. & B. Stern's report:—

In answer to our enquiry as to the weight of American bales this season we have received the following cable:—

"Gross weight 524 lbs. per bale."

Note:—If we take 6 per cent. tare from the above 524 lbs., it gives a nett weight of 492.5 lbs. per bale.

The Liverpool contract is based on a nett weight of 480 lbs., and the New York contract is based on a gross weight of 500 lbs. per bale.

Messrs. Omrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable unrer date 23rd instant as under:—

"Trade apathy. Hedge selling more evident."

A small change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened a rupee and a half lower with Broach Apr.-May at Rs. 387/- and gradually declined to Rs. 384½ and after fluctuating within a small range closed at Rs. 384½. Commission Houses were sellers whilst shroffs and jobbers were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 383½ and going up by a rupee on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 383½ at 6 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 367/- and gradually declining to Rs. 364½ closed at the same rate. Bazar operators were moderate buyers whilst Commission Houses were sellers. Oomra March opened at Rs. 364½ and after sharp fluctuations closed easier at Rs. 362½. Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 313½ and Rs. 314½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a moderate demand from shippers.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Fully Good Broach April-May	383½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	312½
Fully Good Bengal March	313½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	364
Fine Oomra March	361¾

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Description.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	340	325	315

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Fully Good Broach April-May	384
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	314
Fully Good Bengal March	316
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	364
Fine Oomra March	362

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

	Ready New.	Dec
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	335/40	333
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325/30	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/30	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	425
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	415	405
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415	405
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	408	395
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	408	395
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	405	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400	386
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	395	386
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	385/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	380/85	380
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	420
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	375
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	355
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	....
Coompta M.G.	375/90	.....
Westerns M.G.	350/70	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	....
Cambodia M.G.	420/30	.....

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
N/D sellers £ 20½
A/M sellers £ 19½
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
Dec. (done sellers 36/4½
Jan/Apl paid 36/1½

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 23.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/-.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 23.

Karachi Barley O/N nominal 36.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,397	36 940	5 357
Central India	1275	21 598	668
Barsi and Nagar	487	7,958	4 574
Hyderabad-Gaorani	97	1,378	534
Berar	731	165,33	15 221
Central Provinces	194	13 671	4,164
Total Oomras	4,691	88,038	3.0823
Dholera	735	21,879	1,439
N.-W. Provinces	2,163	45,007	19 882
Rajputana	264	7,3.1	959
Sind-Punjab	711	20,8.0	16,688
Broach	..	1	952
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,897	6,294
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,348	5,173
Cocoanada	..	1,409	801
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	6,341	3,743
Persian	..	1,219	623
American	..	130	1512
Egyptian and African	195	23,463	17.3.5
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	12	3,388
Total	8,1-9	2,36 068	1,10 57

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 19th Nov

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	1,794	79,769	34 020
Japan & China	8,103	78.407	1,29.157
Coast Ports	77	4,086	5,334
Upcountry by Rail.	..	2,051	3,583
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	21,671	11 663
Total	9,876	1,81,983	1 83,757

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Total Da's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 1,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.
Universal Standard 10.8 moderate demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 20.20.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Jan.	20.15
March	20.22
May	19.83
New York Noon Call	
January	20.24
March	20.31
May	19.87
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
January	20.04
March	19.65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.63	+.38
March	10.62	+.38
May	10.61	+.37
July	10.50	+.36
October	10.28.	+.37
Egyptians:—		
January	18.45	+.25
March	18.30	+.20
May	18.30	+.20

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Dec.	10.56—.2
Jan.	10.57 unchanged.
Mar.	10.55 unchanged.
May	10.49—.3
July	10.40—.2
Oct.	10.12—.6

EGYPTIANS.

January	18.45	+.5

London, Nov. 23.

Exchange Belgium 107.03.
Exchange Athens 362.00.
Cuban Sugar 11/3 O.-N. sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O C Liverpool:—

November	10.57	+.32
December	10.58	+.32
January	10.57	+.32
February	10.53	+.31
March	10.55	+.31
April	10.51	+.30
May	10.52	+.28
June	10.45	+.28
July	10.42	+.28
August	10.32	+.28
September	10.26	+.27
October	10.18	+.27
November	10.12	+.27

Tone—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

November	19.25	+.25
December	18.70	+.20
January	18.40	+.20
February	18.30	+.15
March	18.25	+.15
April	19.25	+.15
May	18.25	+.15
June	18.25	+.15
July	18.30	+.15
August	18.30	+.15
September	18.30	+.15
October	18.35	+.15
November	18.40	+.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Scinde, Good	8.05
Scinde Fully Good	8.45
Scinde, Fine	8.85
Bengal Good	8.15
Bengal Fully Good	8.55
Bengal Fine	8.95
Oomra Good	8.75
Oomra Fully Good	9.15
Oomara Fine	9.55
Broach Good	9.25
Broach Fully Good	9.65
Broach Fine	10.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 23.

COTTON:—
Day's Receips at all U. S. Ports 59,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 18,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 4,000.
Futures at New York:—

January	20.16+.06
March	20.22+.05
May	19.76—.07.
July	19.32—.23
Spot Cotton at New York	21.45—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.37 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans:—	
January	19.99—.01
March	19.65+.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17½.
Demand Bills	4.84.12
Foreign Mined	69 1/4

New York and New Orleans markets are closed on the 26th instant.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 23.

Futures at New York:—

January	20.16	+.06
March	20.22	+.05
May	19.76	—.07
July	19.32	—.13

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool:—

January	10.57	+.32
March	10.55	+.31
May	10.52	+.28
July	10.42	+.28.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.,

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Messrs. Ratilal & Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received the following cable from their Liverpool Agent:—

"Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of 'call' cotton. Speculators are more inclined to buy. Our opinion is that it is not advisable to follow the advance, because we think demand for consumption will be poor. The market will be quiet until after the holidays."

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 23.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. J/F sellers 55/9
Rozario Santa Fe 62½ lbs. J/F sellers 57/6.
Tone:—Opened strong eased later on profit taking.
Australian D/J buyers 56/9.
Choice White Karachi O/N nominal 53/-
Tone—Firm, dearer, quiet.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) N/D sellers £ 18½
—Do—J/F sellers £ 17 5/8
Tone—Dearer next to nothing doing.
Castorseed Bombay N./D. sellers quiet
Castorseed Bombay N/D sellers quieter £ 18.
Linseed Bombay N/D nominal £ 21 1/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton, N/D nominal £ 20 3/8
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton N/D sellers £ 20 7/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton N/D unquoted £ 20 3/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton N/D nominal £ 19 7/8.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore N/D £ 23 1/4.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 24.

Mill shares remained practically unchanged.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs		Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3		67 12
Baroda	50	4		73
Central Co-operative	50	7	⅜	50
Central	25	1	½	22
Eastern	£ 5	9	p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40		145
Imperial Contributory	¼125	10		368 12
Union	75	..		2 14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..		8 4
Central India Mining	10	4-8y		32
Indian Cement O.	350	..		25
Katni Cement O.	100	..		26 4
Katni Cement D.	40	..		97 8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..		1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8	—0	51 4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11	p.c.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10	p.c.	140
Central Provinces	100	7⅜	p.c.	108
Dhond Baramati	100	6	p.c.	83 8
Guzerat	100	5	p.c.	77 8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5	p.c.	78
Larkana	100	5	p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5	p.c.	69 8
Pachora Jammer	100	5	p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5	p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5	p.c.	86 8
Sind Light	100	6	p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8	p.c.	627 8 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4	p.c.	69

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..		105 10
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..		205
Scindia Steam	30	..		6 11

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5	p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..		477 8
Andhra Valley P.	1'000	..		795
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4		93 2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7	p.c.	58
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30		835
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7	p.c.	880
Karachi Electricity	100	6		74
Surat Electricity	100	..		57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..		307 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..		480

PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	..		475
Fort	475	..		200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35		975
Indian Cotton	125	20		220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..		210 xD
New Berar	500	80		840
New East India	1,000	..		2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40		610
New Prince of Wales	500	61		800
Volkart U. P.	500	40		630 +D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..		100
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..		7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8		383 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5		97 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6		12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12		40
British Burma Petroleum	100	..	Sh.	5 7
	8	..		
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	..		175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8		75 + D
Mckenzie	100	30	p.c.	302 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..		30
Port Canning	1,000	50		620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..		45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..		86
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..		21 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..		37 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..		10 8
Thacker	50	..		150
Telephone	50	1		19

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8		500
Jupiter	15	..		4 4
New India	25	1-0		11 6
Oriental Life	50	30	p.c.	810
Vulcan	10	..		2

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12		362—8
Alliance	100	..		40
Apollo	50	..		6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..		4
Berar Manfg.	200	30		850
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15		315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5	p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50		788-12
Bombay Industrial	100	..		11
Bombay Woollen	100	..		70
Bradbury	250	10		335
Bradbury P.	250	7	p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..		20
Century	100	20		380
Central India O.	100	16		430
Centrl India P.	500	5	p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..		40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8		96 4
Coorla	100	7		140
Crescent	100	6		188 12
Currimbhoy	250	..		310
David	500	..		350
Dawn	250	40		565
Diamond O.	100	..		11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0—13—6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y		230
Edward Sassoon	200	..		112 8
Elphinstone O.	100	..		21
Emperor Edward	500	..		275
Fazulbhoy	250	25		805
Finlay	100	20		128 12
Framjee Petit	1'000	..		550
Globe	100	..		42 8
Gokak	100	7		105
Gold Mohur	100	..		14
Hindoostan	1,000	100		1070
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10		187 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200		88
Indorp-Malwa United	100	10		366 4
Indian Woollen	50	..		2
Jamshed O.	250	..		70
Kastoorchand	500	..		70
Khandesh	1,000	200		2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6		77 8
Kilachand	25	..		3 12
Kohinoor	500	..		900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150		4625 + D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..		20 12
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..		91
Madras United	250	15		425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100		2225
Mathradas	100	..		90
Meyer Sassoon	500	..		95
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	80		2175
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..		130
Mysore	50	5		110
New City of Bombay	100	10		215
New Great Eastern	200	10y		251 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..		75
Pearl	250	12		416 4
Pheonix	100	15		410
Planet	100	..		10
Premier	100	..		42 8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..		20
Sassoon Silk	500	..		460
Sholapur	1,000	1200		8400
Simplex	250	..		113 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..		49 6
Standard	500	100		1175
Swadeshi	100	18		418 12
Swan	100	50		160
Tata Mill O.	500	..		63
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90		1690
Vishnu P.	500	35		525
Western India Spng.	1,000	100		560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Ahmedabad				363-12 x
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	793-12	795	785	788-12
Century	380	380	372-8	378-12
Central India	436-4	436	4 425	430
Colaba Land				96-4
Orescent				188-12
Edward Sassoon				112-8
Fazulbhoy	815	815	803-12	805
Finlay				127-8
Globe				42-8
Gokak				105
Indian Bleaching				187-8
Indore Malwa				366-4
Kohinoor				875
Mathowjee				96-4
Mathuradas				93-12
Meyer Sassoon				95
Mysore				110
New Great	256-4	256-4	250	251-4
Pabaney				230
Pearl	420	420	416-4	416-4
Phoenix				10
Simplex				118-12
Swadeshi	427-8	427-8	415	418-12
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				60

MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				100
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord				103-4
Bundi Cement				93-12
Indian Cement				8-4
Central India Mining				28
Katni Cement Ord.				32
Shivrajpur				30
Tata Hydro	837-8	843-12	833-12	51-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				835
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.				10-8
				37-8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 915.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 980.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 965.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 373½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84-7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 119.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

London, Nov. 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/4/11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16 steady.

London, Nov. 23.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.
Closing tone of Silver—Little China buying offerings small closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1st October 1925.
Bars sold £ 10,000
Sovereigns for export to Java £ 10,000
—Do—to Singapore £ 10,000

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.10
Oslo	21.78
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.13

The Bombay Mails of 7th instant were delivered in London on 23rd November.

London, Nov. 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 125.00
—Do—Germany 20.34 7/8
—Do—Italy 119.50.

New York, Nov. 23.

Demand Bills 4.84.12

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3 Months 3 7/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1/4 per cent.
3 month 3¼ per cent.
6 months 4½ to 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/13
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 13½

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/4/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/4.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/2/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/12/0.

London, Nov. 23.

Bar gold realy, s. 84/11½.
Silver ready, d. 32/3.
Silver forward, d. 32/0.
Tone of Silver:—
Quiet. China bought. Market undecided and might move either way.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £ 86 3/8—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 92 7/8—1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 1/4.—1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 3/16—1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 1/4—unchgd
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ per cent. 55 1/4 + 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Strling Loan) 67 5/8+ 1/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. '58 + 1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 99/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6.
4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

SHARES.

London, Nov. 23.

Hongkong	£ 130½
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 40½
P and O Bank	£ 9 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6.

METALS.

London, Nov. 23.

English best Selected Copper £ 64 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 7/16.
Copper Braziers £ 77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 70 1/4.
Hard Spelter 33 3/8.
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 5/8.
Tin Block £287.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 23.

Para Up River Fine Spot 48.
Tone—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 54.
Tone:—Dull rather, easier closed steadier on few buying orders small business.
Ribbed smoked sheets Nov. paid buyers 54/-.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 23.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
Jan./Mar. sellers 15/1½
July/Sept. sellers 14/7½
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
Jan./Mar. sellers 15/4
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
Jan./Mar. sellers 15/4 3/4.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Jute:—Albion 485; Alliance 545; Anglo-India 405; Auckland 242-44 Barnagore 163, Bally 185; Belvedere 450; Budge-Budge 425 Caledonian 520; Chapdani 175; Clive 3⅜/4; Craig 5/4, Cheviot 240, Dalhousie 368, Delta 450; Empire 50/8; Fort Gloster 865; Fort William 340; Gondalpara 850; Gouripore 715; Hukumchand 10/12, Hooghly 69; Howrah 36/10, Kamarhatty 577-82; Kankannarrah 481; Kelvin 780/85; Kinnison 960; Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 595; Lobbian 350; Naihati 445; National 28/12; New Central 530; Northbrook 52; Naidea 55; Orient 176; Presidency 7/4, Reliance 92/8; Standard 406; Union 570; Waverly 7/4; Hessian 21/4; Jute 131/12.

Cotton:—Agra United 14 ans. Dunbar 183; Keshavram Cotton 4/8;

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/8, B I Corporation D. 3/4; Burma Corps. 12, I. I. Steel 19/8; Imperial Bank 1440, Imperial Conty. 372.

Remarks:—Market strong.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd November, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	8189
	Cwts.
Wheat	2873
Linseed	3297
Rape, etc.	60
Gingellyseed	7887
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	25928
Castorseed	1587
Rice	5129
Myrabollams	1051
Cottonseed	4841
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	279
Juwar	1397
Masur	Nil.
Barley	664
Bajri	2061
	Tons.
Coal	198

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 26.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Annual General Meeting, Sir C. J. Public Hall, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, November 27.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Sir C. J. Hall, 10-30 a.m.

The s.s. Razmak with the outward mails from London of November 12 ex Macedonia expected to arrive at 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 28.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 25 (Wed.)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 26 (Thu.)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 27 (Fri)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 28 (Sat)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 29 (Sun)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 30 (Mon)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.

COLABA PLATFORM TICKETS.

The platform ticket fares at Colaba during the evening rush hours has been reduced to one anna from the 1st December.

BOMBAY LADIE'S BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSN.

Owing to the death of Bulshad Begum Nawab Mirza, the musical lecture arranged for to-day, has been indefinitely postponed.

E. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

The following are duly elected as delegates to the Cawnpore Congress from this Ward:—1. Srimati Tarabai Errunza. 2. Sjt. I. S. Patel.

STEMAR MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. "Clan Macphee" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 21st instant.

The s.s. "Clan Chattan" left Liverpool on the evening of the 21st instant.

INDIAN MUSIC BROAD-CASTING.

A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

LECTURE ON THE GITA.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society Swami Shivanandaji of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "Bhakti Yoga in the Gita" at 6-30 to-day (Wednesday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

DADAR LIQUOR SHOP.

Mr. Jhabwala on behalf of the Purity Mission Society had made a strong protest against the proposal to grant a license to a foreign liquor shop-keeper to open a Bar at Dadar. The Collector now informs Mr. Jhabwala that the transfer of the above shop has been disallowed. The Purity Mission Society has now protested against other shops in the industrial area which it is hoped will be taken into favourable consideration by the Excise Department.

THREE MONTHS JAIL TO COCAINE SMUGGLER

Gulam Mahomed Ajijkhan, an "up-country" man, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate for possessing cocaine without a licence.

Excise Inspector N. C. Cama prosecuted. The prosecution alleged that on receipt of information that a man from Ajmere had come to Bombay for taking away cocaine, the Excise sepoys watched his movements. He came from Ajmere five days ago and was putting up at Kamathipura. On the night of Monday Mr. Cama coming to know that the accused was leaving Bombay that night, searched the accused when five grains of cocaine were found on his person. Subsequently his bedding was searched when a bundle of cocaine weighing 1 oz. 457½ grains was found.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' hard labour

SIX WEEKS FOR ANOTHER SMUGGLER

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Mirabux Ramzan to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for possessing opium without a licence.

Inspector P. B. Fernandez-Velloze, who prosecuted stated that the accused was arrested on Carnac Road by policemen at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant on suspicion. On his person being searched opium weighing 153 tolas was found tied in a cloth round his waist. The opium was worth Rs. 312.

The accused in his statement said that the opium was given to him by one Amia that very morning to be delivered to a person at Alexandra Dock.

On the evidence His Worship convicted the accused.

KILLED UNDER DEBRIS.

Shanker Firji (22) a Hindu labourer was working on Monday afternoon in a house at Dhaba Street, Nal Bazar, which is under demobilition when all of a sudden a room of the third storey collapsed and he was buried under the debris. When he was extricated he was found dead.

A RAILWAY LINE FATALITY.

Ramdin Jebodh (30) a Pardeshi was crossing the railway lines at Sion Station at about 9 p.m. on Monday when he was knocked down by No. 18 up local train and killed on the spot.

DARING DACOITY AT CHEMBUR.

MARWARI'S SHOP LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 24.

Yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock a gang of about fifteen Bhayas raided the shop of a Marwari near Chembur. They broke open the front door with huge stones and hatchets, and finding access into the shop they demanded the keys from the Marwari but as he refused to surrender them they maltreated him and broke open the box containing valuables and took away gold and silver ornaments, copper utensils and wearing apparel of the aggragate value of Rs. 500. Some of the gang did picketing duty so as to prevent any outsider from obstructing the predatory work. There was a milkman staying near the shop who fled away and reported the matter to a Pathan who immediately came for rescue but was so ferociously attacked by some of the Bhayas with bamboo sticks that he had to run away for his life.

After the dacoits had gone away the Marwari reported the matter to the Head Constable of Chembur who seems to have done some really smart work in connection with the dacoity. He without the least delay telephoned to the Mahim, Dadar, and other Bombay Police Stations giving full details of the dacoity and the description of the dacoits. As a result of the Head Constable's prompt action three men of the gang were that very morning at 5 o'clock arrested at Sion by the Sion Police. Two more arrests were made soon after and some of the looted property recovered.

Both the Bombay and the Suburban Police are busily engaged making their enquiries as some sensational developments are expected.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

In the Share Market jutes maintained steady feature throughout though business was mostly confined to Howrah and Clive. Among bazar dealers on speculative account generally confident feeling was reflected. Cottons had fair amount of enquiry at last quotations. In coals, quiet feeling pervaded the market on scarcity of buying orders. Teas continued firm and in most instances realised increasing rates on strong buying demand prevailing. Rubbers were fully strong with buyers keen. In miscellaneous a few transactions were registered without any new feature. Kumardhubi Engineering however were sought after at a considerable advance on last rate, but sellers were holding off. Government Securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper 69/1.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 69, Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 13/12.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 22/12, Kesoram 4/7.

Jutes:—Albion 487/8, Alliance 553, Barnagore 164, Birla 8/6, Clive 36/2, Dalhousie 373, Delta 455/8, Empire 51/8, Howrah 36/13, Kamarhatty 582, Kanknarrah 181/8, Kelvin 789, Lawrence 603, Lansdowne 266, National 28/4, Northbrook 52/8, Presidency 7/4, Standard 402/8, Union pref 113/8, Waverley 7/6.

Coals:—Borrea 16, Burrakur 22/2, Equitable 15/12, Jainty Central 4/4, Raneegunge 25/12, Talcher 4/6, Kumardhubi Engineering ord 2/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/8, Calcutta Tramway 15/8, Firpo Ltd 13/4, Indian Wood Products 8.

Tea Companies:—Arenttipur 32/8, Basmatia 21/8, Bishnauth 38, Bormahjan 11/8, Betjan 35/12, Dhunseri 6/4, Dimakusi 21/14, Dufflaghur 16/8, Eastern Cachar 19/4, East India 28, Grob 34, Hasimara 45/8, Hathikhira 36, Huldibari 41/12, Hurmutty 41/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three-sixteenths pence, and demand bills were one shilling six and seven-thirty seconds pence.—A. P.

AN M. L. A. ON HIS WORK.

Mr. Mahmud Schamnad, M.L.A. from Mangalore has put together in book form all the questions he asked and the answers he received during his tenure of the first Legislative Assembly session from 1921 to 1923. He has included in the volume the speeches he made there and the representations he made to the Viceroy "offering suggestions to allay the difficult situation in the Malabar." Mr. Schamnad's interpellations illustrate his desire to further the local needs of his constituency but the legislative work in which he was of special service to his community was the Mussalman Wakfs Registration Bill. The devotion with which he worked for stabilising conditions of peace in Malabar after the martial law days by offering numerous suggestions in his Assembly speeches was praiseworthy, and the local Press eulogised it. The book reminds us that it did so.

TOC H.

PROPAGANDA IN BOMBAY.

At the C. J. Hall on Tuesday night the Rev. P. B. Clayton and the Rev. M. G. P. Leonard spoke on Toc H, Sir Henry presiding.

Mr. Clayton said all around the world they had found that in the great audiences, which had gathered to hear it, there were always some to whom the deep significance of the movement came with a peculiar force and inspiration. These men became the trustees of the ideal of Toc H. in the city concerned, and their happy and natural task was that of building bravely this new arena of the Society's work. Strictly speaking, Toc H. is the name of a Society constituted by Royal Charter in 1922 and now operating wholesomely and effectively in the inspiration of voluntary social service among thousands of younger men. The Charter, as the Society stood at present, is confined to those of the Christian religion, but all denominations from the Roman Catholics to the Quakers contribute to its membership. It was now by no means impossible that a non-Christian association on the same lines might be developed, provided it could achieve the standard and special indulgence in every-day usefulness and a freedom from caste and convention, which was a commonplace in Toc H. to-day.

Mr. Leonard explained that like all great movements Toc H. had begun in a period of agony and suffering in which human spirit had risen to meet disaster with invincible pluck and brotherhood. In the heart of this terrible area of fighting, which by itself cost more casualties than any other war in the history of the world, there stood two battered houses filled with light and laughter, fellowship and peace for all who came to them, whatever their position either in the Army or in Civil life. These two houses were called respectively "Talbot House" and "Little Talbot House." The name of Talbot House was, in the first case, chosen as a memorial to a young man of exceptional brilliancy named Gilbert Talbot. Toc H. contained, like a monogram or cross-word puzzle, a peculiar significance and motto: "To Conquer Hate." At least half a million men used these houses as their home away from Home during three years from 1915 to 1918, and at least a hundred thousand of these men came in close touch with the great and simple Christian ideals for which the Houses stood.

The great desire in all the survivors of war was to build a living memorial to their dead friends and comrades, and to build this not of brick and stone, but by challenging the best of the younger generation in the schools and universities and businesses and factories to band themselves together for voluntary work and to get busy doing unselfish things for others, by giving each of them a definite portion of their spare time to the service of their fellow-beings.

At this point Mr. Clayton proceeded with the lantern and showed a whole series of pictures, illustrated the extraordinary growth which Toc H. had already achieved, first in London, then throughout England, then in Canada and now in New Zealand, Australia, United States, the Argentine and the Malay Peninsula. At present the movement was just beginning in India, and there was no need or desire to force a premature and artificial growth; but he was well convinced that the characteristic chivalry of the Indian mind would come to see in Toc H. a valuable vehicle whereby the instincts of social love might be given expression and a wide and broad-minded outlook might be stimulated among the younger generation. Bombay had refrained from spending money on a War Memorial. He greatly hoped that before long the establishment of a House of Toc H. in Bombay might form a practical and permanent power house of the spirit of service and mutual understanding which the dead desired above all cenotaph and that a representative group of keen fine men might go forward with the winning of a lamp of Maintenance by service worthy of so great a City.

MUNICIPAL WOMEN TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is rumoured that the Secretary of the Schools Committee has issued a circular among the lady teachers and headmistresses of various schools that it is obligatory on them to attend the schools for duty even in their menstrual period, which period, they are till now allowed to enjoy as leave.

Will the Chairman of the Schools Committee, who, I believe, is a strong Vaishnava, explain to me the imperative necessity of subverting the old rule—thus setting aside all canons of morality, justice and health. Does the Chairman, know the supreme fact that during this period ladies are subjected to severe haemorrhage and, therefore, are physically unfit for doing any work; and it is, therefore, that the Hindu and Parsee religions have rightly debarred a woman in menses from freely moving about, touching anywhere, and doing their ordinary duties of work, as rest is highly essential during this period.—Yours, etc.,

H.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Sir Moropant Joshi, the present Home Member of the Central Provinces Government, has decided to resume legal practice after he hands over charge to his successor in December and will stay at Amraoti.

Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, C.S.I., who succeeds the Hon. Sir Hugh McPherson as a member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, is expected to arrive at Patna on his return from England on December 3rd.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 24.

City of Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.
Tapti, Brown, Busselton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25.

Algic, Ricca, New York.
British General, Starck, Mahomerah.
Tamba Maru, Fujisawa, Kobe.
Clan Macwhirter, Westropp, Fizi Island.
Gasmaria, Kinner, Calcutta.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.

LOADING.

Nov. 24.

Steamer Trautenfels for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, November 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macwheiter (s) 5351, Fiji Islands, 26/11 J F and Co.
2 Ranpura (s) 9268 tons, London, 5/12, M. M. and Co.
3 Castalia (s) 4171, L'pool, 5/12, Grahams.
3 Algic (s) 3373 tons, N. Y. N.F. Vol. Bros.
4 Wartenfels, 3766, K'chi, N.F., L Edward Ltd.
6 Mongha (s) 5091 tons, Karachi, 23/11, M M and Co.
7 Karagola, 3647, Durban 25/11, M M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 25/11, N Y Kaisha.
13 Hartside (s) 2317, N. Y., 4/12, Grahams.
14 Cracovia (s) 4566 tons, Trieste 1/12, L. Triestino.
17 Wolhandel (s) 3991 tons, Antwerp, 5/12 Graham Trading Co. Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Trautenfels (s) 2924, Hamburg, 3/12, L Edwards.
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 & 11 Jalajyoti (s) 2698, N.F., N.F., S S N Co Ltd.
12 & 13 Jalavihar (s) 3381 tons, Rangoon, N. F. S. S. N Coy.
15 Bankura (s) 1905, P. Gulf, 2/12, M M and Co.
15 Bamora 1876, Persian Gulf N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ezarda (s) 3038 tons, N F N.F. M M and Co.
C & R Gamaria 3232 Cal. 23/11 M M & Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S & N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F., M M and Co.
16 Padma (s) 244 tons, M. Coast 21/11 B and Khopkar.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S S Nazanno for Genoa:—4190 cwts groundnut seed, K M Nathoo; 104 cwts cashew nuts, G Suchidina and Co; 3900 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts linseed, 3000 cwts groundnuts, 500 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Algic for New York:—2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts sandal wood cleeps, E Virjee and Co.

S S Madura for Constantinople:—2 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—120 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 93 bales wool, A Salemahomed and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, V A Save; 1621 cwts linseed oil cake, Breul and Co; 193 bales wool, M Nissim; 44 bales wool, B Hurbhan; 130 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi; 75 bales wool, L Goculdas and Co; 67 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 5 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 89 bales wool, R Soni; 108 bales wool, R Virchand; 300 bales wool, V Oomersoy; 7 bales wool, R Samrathmal; 61 bales wool, C Ramsarup.

For New York:—7 bales woollen carpets and rugs, F Shaw and Co Ltd; 1 bale woollen carpets, Bontor and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—78 cwts beef casings, A Mahler and Co; 4000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 64 bales wool, 25 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Ranpura for London:—580 cwts nuxvomica, G Suchidina and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Bontor and Co Ltd; 7 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son; 281 cwts shells, G Suchidina and Co.

S S Hartside for Boston:—10 bales fox skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For New York:—40 cwts mustard seed, S Gordhan and Sons.

S S Trautenfels for Leith:—8000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 8000 cwts cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cake, I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Hull:—190 bales hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd.

S S Wolhandel for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Margha for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.

For London:—23 bales cow hides, 10 bales goat and sheep skins, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—100 cwts niger seed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—100 cwts deelseed, M Bhuta and Co; 62 cwts mustard seed, Karmally and Co; 95 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

For Rotterdam:—7110 cwts linseed cake, W Latham and Co Ltd; 4000 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—1 bale cotton, 800 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama:—4 cases sandal wood oil, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—169 cwts raisins, D Hiralal and Co.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 24.

S S City of London from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—84 cases 160 bales cotton yarn, 73 bales woollen and cotton fents, 30 bales 252 cases woollens and cottons, 12 cases art silk and cotton piece goods, 530 cases 537 bales woollen and cotton piece-goods, 50 bales lint, 35 bales wool tops, 450 bundles springs, 3449 bundles steel hoops, 32 bundles tubes, 54 loose spring, 625 bundles galvanized plain sheets, 2000 bundles galvanized C sheets, 12 bundles cotton banding, 52 bundles 37 pieces steel bars, 76 pieces E'ware pans, 36 pieces E'ware closets, 76 loose traps, 58 bundles steel ingots, 160 bundles motor and cycles rims, 77 bundles 33 bars 89 pieces steel, 11 bundles yellow rods, 226 pieces W I pulleys, 15 bundles C I pipes, 19 drums bitumastic solution, 19 drums chloride of zinc, 90 drums paint, 20 drums caustic soda, 1187 casks China clay, 50 kegs tragon, 125 cases galvanized screws, 18 cases art silk piece-goods, 48 cases glass boxes, 60 cases bottled stout, 36 cases lead plats, 68 cases ginning sundries, 220 cases condensed milk, 47 cases heel tips, 20 cases hams and bacon, 41 cases bobbins and shuttles, 110 cases muriate of amonia, 20 cases glue, 87 cases biscuits and chocolates, 20 kegs borax, 33 cases toilet soap, 461 cases 12 bundles 925 boxes common soap, 20 casks 54 sk/cases 18 crates tiles, 100 D/bags salt, 185 coils steel hooping, 51 cases bolts, 25 bales old newspapers, 23 packages motor covers and tubes, 28 packages locomotive tender, 20 kegs glaze powder, 32 cases motors and cycles accessories, 16 cases aluminium sheets, 92 borax window glass, 10 drums lubricating oil, 10 kegs grease.

From Glasgow:—108 cases cottons, 57 cases sewing cotton reels and balls, 35 cases hams and bacon, 58 cases port wine, 2021 cases whisky, 15 cases rum, 15 cases beer, 50 hogsheads ale, 107 cases 48 bales cotton piece-goods, 20 bales paper, 31 pieces steel pipes, 99 pieces C I valves, 520 pieces U G pipes, 61 pieces tubes, 199 pieces flue covers, 50 drums bichromate of potash, 28 bundles wheels, 409 bundles steel sheets, 93 bundles galvanized steel sheets, 217 bundles steel bars, 3000 pieces fire-bricks, 38 bars iron, 39 casks bolts and nuts, 13 casks fittings, 34 packages wire, 426 pieces R W pipes, 10 casks bichromate of soda.

S S Gazana from Moulmein, Agents M M and Co:—6609 bags rice, 1134 pieces teak squares, 3916 pieces posts and planks, 48571 pieces 11419 bundles teak scantlings.

From Panani:—108 bags cocoanuts.

From Rangoon:—25144 pieces 2356 bundles teak scantlings, 321 bundles teak planks and posts, 33 pieces block tin, 1116 pieces sleepers, 257 cases cutch, 21 bags pig lead dust, 6 tins sauce, 9 cases provisions.

From Calicut:—92 bales cotton, 517 jottas 38 coils coir rope, 170 cases soap, 136 H/chests tea, 49 baskets dry ginger, 291 pieces planks, 190 jottas coir yarn, 512 bags cocoanuts.

S S Ahmedi from Basra, Agents S Hassam and Co:—2932 bundles wet dates, 515 bags dry dates.

From Mahomerah:—114 bags linseed, 84 bags wet dates, 834 bags gum, 285 bags dry dates, 1336 bundles wet dates, 27 bundles skin, 163 bundles wool.

From Bushire:—15 bags attari, 145 bags raisins, 1217 bags gum, 28 bags black seeds, 181 bags almond kernels, 22 bundles skin, 53 bundles wool, 30 cases 300 bags almond.

From Bunder Abbas:—47 bags pista, 26 bags almond kernels, 60 bags almond, 775 bags dry dates, 268 bags raisins, 249 bales cotton, 18 bundles rose.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—5 bundles 1 box gold coins, 84 boxes silver coins, 1 box soiled notes, 1312 bags dry dates, 8798 baskets or bundles wet dates.

From Bushire:—1 tin pearl.

S S Sikh from Java, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Sourabaya:—11699 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—21983 bags sugar.

From Java Port:—14 packages sugar.

CENTRE OF FASCISM IN BOMBAY.

From an Italian Correspondent.

The Fascist authorities at Rome have decided to open centres of Fascism outside Italy. There are ten millions Italians living in the colonies, and the formation of centres of Fascism abroad is intended to strengthen their moral bonds with their Motherland, to protect their interests, and to do work of propaganda in order to spread the knowledge of Italy's achievements in science, art and industry. Such centres are strictly forbidden from taking any part in the politics of the countries where they are formed.

Last week the Italian colony of Bombay held a meeting to form a centre of Fascism, the first in India. Messrs. Brunelli, Mongini and Scrinzi were elected Directors of the Centre.

LOKMANYA MEMORIAL.

DRAFT PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

A meeting of the Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the "Congress House", Procter Road, to consider, among other things, the following draft of the memorial to be submitted to Government:—

"To,

"His Excellency the Governor in Council,

"The Humble Petition of

"Respectfully sheweth;

"The Petitioners are the members of a Committee appointed at a public meeting held of the citizens of Bombay on 15th September, 1925 under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at Bombay at which it was resolved as follows:—

"Resolution—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay is of opinion that efforts should be made to erect a statue of Lokmanya Tilak on the spot on which he was cremated and to that end appoints a Committee of ladies and gentlemen to collect funds, to co-opt members and to take all necessary steps, for effectively carrying out this object."

2. "The late Lokmanya Tilak had during his lifetime a unique hold of the affection of the people of India for his services to the country in diverse spheres. The measure of the esteem could to some extent be gauged by the immense gathering composed of members of every caste and community in India which sinking all differences assembled to do him the last homage on his death. It was then the universal wish of that great mass of humanity which assembled opposite Sirdar Griha where his remains lay, that he should be given a public cremation. The authorities were accordingly approached with a request that the body of Mr. Tilak should be cremated on the Chowpatty Sands. To the great satisfaction of the public the authorities were pleased to grant the sanction to the wishes of the people and accordingly the cremation was duly held on the Chowpatty sands in the presence of a mass of people ranging from Charnbi Road level crossing to the Walkeshwar Road.

"To the Indian mind the place where the cremation takes place is for all times sacred. It is deemed consecrated ground and it is a fact that almost every day offerings are placed and lights and lamps put on the place of Mr. Tilak's cremation. Due to these religious sentiments an application was made to the authorities to allow the said sacred place to be enclosed by an iron railing so that it might not be desecrated or encroached upon and the Government were pleased to allow the said place to be enclosed to the extent of 25 sq. yds.

"With time the affection of the people for their departed countryman has if possible deepened. It is considered a default on their part that no memorial has been put up on the place to record the cremation. The question as to what shape the memorial should take was carefully considered and it has ultimately been decided that it should take the form of a statue of the deceased and that it should occupy the exact place covered by the enclosure. Already an eminent sculptor has volunteered his services to prepare the statue gratis and if any expense is found necessary in connection with the laying of the statue, various persons have come forward to contribute the amount which may be required.

"The Petitioners therefore respectfully approach His Excellency for sanction to put up the statue of the late Mr. Tilak at the place where the enclosure now is with a suitable inscription thereon so that the statue may hereafter prove a source of inspiration to the generations yet unborn.

"The Petitioners venture to hope that the broad-minded and sympathetic administration of His Excellency the Governor will in a matter of this character find no difficulty in granting the prayer of the Petitioners thereby earning the gratitude of all Indians."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 47th week of the current year, ended the 21st instant.

The total mortality 574 was 25 more than in the preceding week: the death-rate registered was 23.69. These figures compare favourably with those for the 47th week of 1924 when the mortality was 699 and death-rate 29.31 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 730 and death-rate 32.63.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 187 as against 4 and 186 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 122 were among infants under one year of age; 15 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 4 attacks and 1 death. The number of live births registered during the week was 496 as against 528 for the 47th week of 1924 and 459 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

A depression has appeared in the south-west of the Bay and will probably develop into a storm. There have been a few falls of rain on the Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Pamban and Cocanada three-quarters of an inch.

Forecast:—An extension on the Coromandel coast.—A. P.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble & Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1925.

WAKE UP BOMBAY !

Between now and the day of the next municipal elections, we have less than two months for the prosecution of the Nationalist programme and the enlistment of the rate-payers' support. Those who canvass votes will testify to the outward apathy of the electorate. Time and again we have been visited with the charge that the franchise-holders are indifferent to the rights they have attained. Small though the franchise is, the rate-payers cannot afford to entertain the impeachment, and as far as we know the apparent indifference of the voters is not final or inexplicable. Compared with the conditions of 1921, there is a general lull in the country. In Bombay, declared by a well-wisher as politically the most backward and the most perplexing province in India, we have the problem of a "revolt" in favour of ministerial jobs. It adds to the embarrassment of people enjoying the franchise in all spheres of election. As far as the Bombay city is concerned, the rate-payers have to be awakened to the seriousness of the next municipal elections. They tell the workers that they prefer to be left alone and that they will vote conformably to the Congress mandate after January. The strike, the effects of industrial depression and the torture of unemployment are vital elements in the present apathy, but the rate-payers ought to realize the importance of having a fully nationalised municipality through their chance in January. To revive the drooping spirit of unconcern, Mrs. Naidu has published a stirring appeal. Whatever the vicissitudes of political controversy, it is essential for us to have a safe and representative regime of municipal government in the next three years. There were difficulties in obtaining the combined programme of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Nationalist Municipal Party; at a critical moment of disruption, Mrs. Naidu strove for unity and secured it. The rate-payers have thus been spared the strain of divided allegiance, and Mrs. Naidu has every title of authority in asking for nationalist dominance in the next election. The franchise is recorded by ballot, and it is for the constituencies to realize the importance of a free vote—regardless of prior overtures in favour of individuals who shy at the programme and who hold up their own self-esteem as the main attraction.

The constituencies ought to be stirred to the understanding that the appeal of the Congress-Nationalist Party is paramount. In the general election of 1923, there was a large number of free-lance politicians in India who sought the suffrage on a free ticket. People like Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and Sir Hari Singh Gour, for instance, pleaded in the Assembly-elections that they should be welcomed on their patriotic claims, irrespective of party-loyalty. The Swarajists yielded to them, but they have had occasion to regret their forbearance. The danger of such easy, promiscuous compromise has been reflected even in smaller spheres like municipalities and local boards. We have critical years ahead of us in all spheres of activity. Bombay claims to be the biggest and most progressive Municipality in India, but Calcutta has outstripped her in Nationalist representation. Enemies of Indian control have been reduced to the mean policy of exploiting events like the New Market burial in order to allege the failure of the change. As a matter of fact, the poorer rate-payers of Calcutta have cause to rejoice in the attention paid to the Northern quarter occupied by the Indian community, and that is far more useful than the presentation of insincere and expensive addresses in honour of the Viceroy. Mr. Subash Chandra Bose had to pay for his enthusiasm for equitable treatment, but that is a detail. The experience of Calcutta has been an assertion of the rate-payers' interests. In Bombay we have had to get on with a smaller representation, but the poor have benefited by it. Let us take a simple fact. The Nationalists have resisted the proposal of raising the tram-fare. They have been blamed for it, but they have proved themselves to be in the right. In the first ten months of the current year, the traction-income of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Ltd., as against the return of 1924 fallen by Rs. 2 lakhs mainly because of the trade-depression; but the Nationalists had the intelligence to foresee the rise in the supply of current. The consumption of current by private users has gone up by Rs. 4½ lakhs in the period, giving the Company a substantial surplus compared with the results of 1924. An increase in the tram-fare would have been as ignominious as the abolition of the poorman's post-card by the Government of India. The Nationalist contingent in the Municipality prevented it. Had the rate-payers confined their votes to the traditional channel, they would have been paying higher tramway-charges. We cite a single, representative incident to prove the expediency of the rate-payers sending in as many Nationalists as possible. In Mrs. Naidu's appeal—dismissed incidentally by the "Indian Daily Mail" in five lines in an obscure corner—there is a clear restatement of the policy of the Nationalist party which should convince the rate-payers of the need of caution in treating the cajoleries of non-party candidates. No one who eludes so definite a pledge should be preferred to the Nationalist who offers his services. Until the day of polling every rate-payer reserves to himself full liberty despite the pen-and-ink canvassing of "free-lance" individuals.

The rate-payers have the right of sending 75 elected members; the Government claim the antiquated right of putting in 15 nominees; 10 are coopted, while three proceed from the University, the European Chamber and the Indian Chamber. We require the entire pull of Progressives to tidy up the administration and bring the Commissioner under the sway of a two-thirds majority. What objection can there be to the full recruitment of Nationalists? Rate-payers have been told that the intention of the Nationalists is to capture the spoils of office. It is nothing very disastrous that a body should prefer trusted men to ancient inheritors, though the latter decry campaigns for "political effect." Bombay rate-payers are too shrewd, we believe, to be frowned down in this fashion. Mr. Baldwin appoints Conservatives in office, Mr. MacDonald selects a Labour Cabinet; they may be naughty in their preference, in their spoils of office, in their quest of political effect, but it is part of the routine of confidence. Our mentors, however, revel in the imputation of personal aggrandisement. When a protest is lodged against the Currency Commission, the whisper goes round that Mr. A or Mr. B is in the throes of disappointment. There is nothing intrinsically unworthy in a capable man insisting on the presence of capable men. If, for instance, "Hystericus" of the "Times of India" is annoyed at the appointment of a taxi-driver to the famous faculty of Journalism, his criticism is not the worse for the belief that he would have made a happier choice. Let us be done with the calumny that the lust of office in representative functions, is the motive of Nationalist assertion. The Bombay Municipality is an organ of the people and it requires the guidance and control of Indians trusted by the rate-payers. They have the choice in their hands, and if there is any failure, it will rest upon their own spirit of apathy. Mrs. Naidu's call is unambiguous and it is now for the workers on behalf of the Congress-Nationalist Municipal party to see that the lull is broken and their nominees come out with the full credentials of authority.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

Sir Daya Kishen Kaul, the Prime Minister to the Maharaja of Patiala, sought the other day to censure the Indian Press and public for their want of appreciation "of the unremitting toil and self-sacrificing service" on the part of his master as member of the Indian Delegation to the Sixth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. About the same time Sir Atul Chatterjee, the Indian High Commissioner, in a lecture to the Indian students in London read them a little homily on the relative virtues of nationalism and internationalism and wondered why India, which was the home of one-fifth of the world's human population, should grudge her share of the League's expenditure. The question is, indeed, worth examination again why it should, considering who represent India at the League. We wonder if the other members of the League are now, thanks to the English arrogation of the duty of masquerading as India's nationals, habituated to the belief that India is so illiterate and backward that she cannot send as head of the "Indian" Delegation one of her own sons. As the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri once pointed out, "alone among the fifty-six States or so represented at the Assembly of the League, India responds, when her name is called, through an Englishman."

The presence of Maharajahs in the Indian Delegation at the head of which is some ex-Viceroy or Governor, makes the representation of India's interest still more ludicrous. Whom do the Maharajahs represent? On whose behalf did the latest nominated ornament from our relics of feudalism exercise "that unremitting toil and self-sacrificing service" of which his Grand-Vazir is alone conscious? Was it for the people of this country? If so, what does he know of the people of this country? India will not grudge the expense she is asked to bear as her contribution to the upkeep of the League if only she can be sure that her representatives at its sessions are her own nationals, and are truly capable of representing her interests. Nobody in this country, is blind to the fact that the League must claim our support. That support is based, as Mr. Sastri admirably put it, on two claims: "The first is the admission of Asiatic States with their coloured populations into the new conception of the human family; the second is that India's rise to Dominion Status within the Empire is clearly foreshadowed by her original membership of the League on the same status as Canada, Australia and South Africa." The expression of the second claim by the Moderate leader, however, is a little too optimistic when we realise that during all these years India's "original membership" has not enabled her to vent her South African grievance before the League and she has been powerless to ask it to take up the question of Indians' treatment in the British mandated territory of Tanganyika, although owing to the fact that the League has appellate jurisdiction over its Mandatories, Indians have every right to raise before it this question of their unfair treatment by the British in one particular mandated area. But the moment the Legislative Assembly passed the resolution to place before the League such grievances, there was a cry in the British Press that though the procedure of complaint to the League was technically legal, "practically it was disastrous," and Mr. Garvin in the "Observer" went to the length of saying that "Geneva must renounce all title to interfere in inter-imperial relations. If the choice came to lie between embroiling the Empire within itself and breaking the League, the latter contingency would occur." Sir Atul Chatterjee ought to realize, however obtuse his vision of Indian Nationalist sentiment may have become through wearing official spectacles, that there will not be much enthusiasm in India for the League's work and belief in its efficacy as an international force, so long as this country is not represented at its table by her own nationals. In the Indian Delegation there can be no room for a single non-Indian, nor for representatives convenient to British officialdom in India, who in their progress in Europe as India's potentates only remind European democracy that these "caged tigers" can hardly represent real India. The Government of India refused to carry out the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Sethna which he made in his resolution last year in the Council of State that the leader of the Indian Delegation at the League session should be an Indian. The Indian legislature must take up the matter again and withhold India's contribution to the League's expenses, if the Government do not agree that the leader of the Indian Delegation must be a non-official Indian politician, elected by the Legislature for the specific purpose of such representation.

Notes of the Day.

The Inevitable Discovery.

After the shilly-shallying of three years, Ulster has shown the credulous statesmen of the Irish Free State, that she holds the winning hand in the boundary dispute. Mr. Macneill's resignation from the boundary-commission has been endorsed by Mr. Cosgrave. Mr. Macneill is completely satisfied that there is no likelihood of the the commission yielding a report in accordance with the terms of reference, and the enterprising forecast of the "Morning Post" corroborates the certainty. The Free State politicians have to thank themselves for the dilemma. They held over a fundamental issue for settlement by arbitration. Ulster, pampered with Unionist support, knew how to deal with the problem held over by the Free State on the assurances of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Birkenhead to Michael Collins and his colleagues. The two British statesmen who gave the pledge were the most elusive of political opportunists in Britain; they are in hostile ranks and they know how to get over a soapy undertaking. The mistake of holding essential disputes to the humour of British good-will has again been illustrated in the Mosul controversy. They score in points and secure peace on brittle assurances about arbitration. The abeyance of the boundary-dispute by Free State politicians was a mistake whose consequences are being discovered by Mr. Cosgrave. To obtain equitable terms with British Ulster is, of course, a trifle more difficult than shooting down Erskine Childers for treason.

The Hindu Maha Sabha.

Over the signatures of Mr. Jayakar and Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, the Hindu Maha Sabha has issued an appeal preliminary to its Provincial Session in this city, which is to begin on the 5th of next month, under the chairmanship of Lala Lajpat Rai. The appeal takes note of the fact that "a misunderstanding appears to have arisen in certain quarters regarding the activity of the Hindu Maha Sabha being hostile and inimical to other races and religions," and it assures the public that the aims of the Sabha are not based "on ill-will, narrowness or antipathy and provide ample work for goodwill, amity, and reconciliation with other races and religions." This is a frank affirmation of the Sabha's aims, and its organisers will have during the coming session plenty of opportunity of reminding the extreme orthodox section of Hinduism that the Sabha stands for these aims and nothing else. One of the objects of the Hindu Maha Sabha is "to promote greater unity and solidarity among all sections of the Hindu community and to unite them more closely as parts of one organic whole." Securing entry for the so-called depressed classes into that organic whole requires on the part of Hindu religious reformers almost a militant attitude of no-compromise with Hindu orthodoxy, and we trust this necessary work will engage the especial attention of the workers of the Sabha. The appeal makes a special point of assuring the public that the Sabha will not identify itself with any particular Hindu sect or any particular party. If this excellent condition is to be fulfilled, the organisers must take great care that the guidance of the Sabha remains in the hands of competent and enlightened individuals, about whose breadth of outlook there will not be a shadow of doubt.

Municipal School Teachers.

It is well that the Corporation has referred the question of the primary teachers' leave rules to the School Committee for report. That question needs more careful consideration than it received at the meeting of the Corporation. It is unfortunate that many of the speakers at the meeting missed the real point in the claims of the teachers. The teachers do not complain that they have a small number of holidays. What they ask for is that, since illness does not necessarily time with the holidays, the provision of casual and sick-leave be made a little more generous and that the municipal leave rules as revised in 1921 be extended to them as to other employees of the Corporation. It is more unfortunate that the report of the Secretary of the Schools Committee was unfair to the teachers and calculated to confuse the issue and to prejudice the Corporation against the teachers. He reported that the primary teacher worked for only 185 days during the year. This may be true according to the general rules: but he did not report the actual departure from the rules, for we understand that during the official years 1922-23 and 1923-24 the schools remained open for 225 and 227 days respectively. He made a sweeping assertion about headmasters in general that "our municipal headmasters will be found seriously engaged in securing private emoluments in addition to pay." Only about 16 per cent. of the headmasters have been ascertained to do private teaching and these are generally lower grade headmasters in straitened circumstances. The Secretary surpassed himself when he reported: "Similarly majority of the teachers are not in pecuniary difficulties as enquiries will show that some are land-lords and several have business connections." He withheld figures even if had made enquiries and contented himself with the conveniently vague words 'some' and 'several'. But we would like to know and publish those figures. It would be happy news that on some fair spot in India the majority of primary teachers are above pecuniary difficulties. We feel confident that the Schools Committee or the Corporation will not allow itself to be prejudiced by the fantastic views of the Secretary on this matter.

Municipal Women Teachers.

The Schools Committee has created another problem which requires far more delicate handling. For several years past the women teachers used to be given leave on fully pay up to a maximum of twenty-one days during the year on account of their monthly ailments. This leave the Committee has now abolished and a large number of women teachers feel thereby aggrieved. We sympathise with the Committee in its anxiety to prevent frequent breaks in the instruction of children. We also admit the possibility of some teachers needlessly claiming the leave. In his memorandum submitted to the Committee the Secretary states that this leave is being "grossly abused by the lady teachers of all creeds". Here again he has failed to give figures to substantiate his remark. The only two cases cited by him of non-attendance on two or three days do not impress one as an abuse of the rule. All things considered, we fail to see the wisdom of the *entire* withdrawal of a concession based as much on grounds of health as on a deep-rooted custom. We think it should be possible to devise a rule by which the concession may be substantially retained and its abuse prevented. For instance, lady teachers may be granted a few more days of casual leave than men teachers and any leave availed of beyond that period on the grounds under consideration may be regarded as special sick-leave on three-fourths pay. Where salaries are low the fear of losing even a small fraction of it will prevent the abuse of the rule. We expect the Schools Committee to be indulgent in respect of a disability entailed by poor physique and a religious custom. In our city where a large number of women teachers is a vital necessity for the full growth of primary education among girls, a small concession should not stand in the way of making the teachers' profession as popular among women as possible.

Parsis and Call of Persia.

Last Friday some of the prominent members of the Iran League headed by Mr. P. D. Marker visited Broach at the invitation of Sirdar Aderji Dalal. The latter had made all arrangements for the gentlemen from Bombay, especially those who had personally visited Persia, to address meetings in Broach with a view to explain the objects of the League and place before the public facts touching its beneficient activities. The response, thanks chiefly to the spade work done by the Sirdar, was more hearty and solid than was expected. Mr. Marker and his colleagues, by dint of their persuasive eloquence, have secured in less than a week Rs. 24,000 for the Iran League. In politics the venerable Parsi Sirdar belongs to the school of Young India and he had arranged for a special lecture on the necessity of the Parsis living in cordial union with the other communities in India—a lecture which had, unfortunately, to be temporarily abandoned on account of the more urgent engagement of the lecturer elsewhere. We hope other Parsi leaders in Gujarat will take the cue from Sirdar Dalal and give opportunities to the Parsis and others in Ahmedabad, Surat, Navsari and Bulsar to have first hand information about Persia from men of judgment and simultaneously to promote fraternal feelings among the various Indian communities. In this connection we should not forget Karachi which, with Mr. Jamshed Mehta and Dastur Dr. Dhalla, was the first to appreciate the Persia movement initiated by the Bombay Iran League and substantially supported by its President Sir Hormasji C. Dinshaw. This party's success in Broach recalls a similar achievement of Mr. M. R. Contractor, another Persia enthusiast now bound on his third voyage to Yezd who collected Rs. 20,000 by a prolonged tour of Gujarat for similar objects. The spontaneity with which the Gujarat towns respond to the call of Persia proves the yet living fount of intelligent Parsi benevolence in the mofussil.

Over-crowding in Trains.

At the recent meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee, the Chairman is reported to have remarked in connection with a complaint about overcrowding of third-class passengers, that "it was not always possible for an administration to estimate how many passengers were going to travel", and that "it was necessary to strike an average," and he confessed his inability to make special arrangements at a few minutes' notice when three to four hundred people suddenly invaded the station, as very possibly happened on the particular day to which according to him the complaint referred. Nobody expects that an extraordinary rush can be tackled by our railways in India with their scarcity of third class coaches, but what the G. I. P. is expected to do is to examine carefully the expected increase in the volume of traffic during times of pilgrimages and fairs. We are not aware that any extra accommodation is provided as a matter of course for third-class passengers for the Pandharpur pilgrimages which occur twice a year, and the G. I. P. has in fact not devoted any attention to the overcrowding between the Poona and Sholapur section. If third-class race specials can be put on, why not pilgrims specials?

PADDISON GROUP TO GO.

GOVT. FIRM ABOUT IT.

INDIANS' PROTEST UNHEEDED

DELHI, Nov. 23.

A communique issued here says:—

"The Government of India are unable to delay or defer sending their deputation to South Africa to collect information and report on the local conditions of Indians in view of the short time available before the Asiatic legislation again comes before the Union Legislature."—A. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION SAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Durban.—The Deputation mentioned in the Capetown message of 18th November has sailed.—Reuter.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

"NO NEED OF LAYING PAPERS ON TABLE."

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons, to-day, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton stated that communications are still passing between the Governments of India and South Africa with regard to the latter's anti-Indian legislative proposals. Lord Winterton did not think that any good purpose would be served by laying papers on the table.

Col. Wedgwood asked for assurance that papers would be laid before any legislation by the Government of South Africa was passed into law.

Lord Winterton replied that it would be quite unconstitutional for him to answer that, because the Government of South Africa had absolute right to pass any such legislation.

NO PAYMENT TO KING FEISUL.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Neil Maclean. Mr. Amery said that Britain had made no payment of any kind to King Feisul since he became the King of Iraq.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Amery said that peace in Palestine had not in least been disturbed by the risings in Syria. None of His Majesty's forces or gendarmerie participated in the fighting on or near the Syrio-Palestine frontier.

BRITISH UNDERTAKING TO FRANCE.

Capt. Wedgwood Benn asked if Mr Amery had given M. De Jouvenel any undertaking with regard to co-operative action, and, if so, whether that implied military commitments.

There was no answer.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Lord Winterton said Lord Birkenhead hoped soon to receive the recommendations of the Government of India with regard to the extension, to non-Asiatic domiciled officers of Provincial Services, of the privileges accorded to members of the All-India Services in accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission. Lord Winterton declared that decision on the recommendations of the Government of India would be expedited as much as possible.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S LOCAL OPTION BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton said Sir Leslie Wilson did not consult Lord Birkenhead before refusing to allow the introduction of Mr. Pradhan's modified Local Option Bill in the Bombay Legislature as it was within the statutory competence of the Governor of Bombay to refuse to allow a bill to be introduced, and there was no obligation on him, by law or statutory practice, to give any reason for so doing.

Col. Wedgwood asked, in view of the moderate character of the Bill, were they to understand that the Governor would not allow any discussion on the question of local option.

Lord Winterton said that it was a matter on which he was not entitled to answer.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the matter ought to be pursued.—Reuter.

ARMY CANTEEN BOARD.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Attlee, Lord Winterton said that he was unable to state a present the exact amount of the Army Canteen Board's indebtedness to the Imperial Bank of India. The Government of India, he said, had guaranteed an overdraft to the limit of 45 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Attlee declared that the recent conferences in Simla showed that the troops in India and a great majority of commanding Officers desired winding up of the institution.

Lord Winterton replied that he was aware that there had been recent manifestations of dissatisfaction but not, as far as his present informaion went, to the extent suggested by Mr. Attlee. Lord Birkenhead was awaiting results of the Government of India's thorough examination of the whole question.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT MUSSOLINI.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS' RESOLVE.

REFUSAL OF TRANSPORT URGED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Socialists are organising a determined effort to boycott Signor Mussolini, who is expected to come to London and sign the Locarno Treaty. It is declared that British seamen's organisations have been urged to refuse him Channel transport and that the Railwaymen will refuse to work the train to London.—("Englishman" Special Cable.)

QUEEN MOTHER'S DEATH.

CONDOLENCES OF COMMONS & LORDS

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The House of Commons adopted, to-day a resolution moved by Mr. Baldwin to present an address to His Majesty the King expressing heartfelt smpathy on the death of Queen Alexandra and recalling the love she had inspired in all classes. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of Labour members and the Liberals, respectively, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor on behalf of Ireland associated themselves with the resolution.

HOUSE OF LORD'S CONDOLENCE.

In House of Lords today Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Haldane, Earl of Oxford and Archbishop of Canterbury voiced the sentiments of the House in a resolution of condolence on the death of Queen Alexandra. Many Peeresses, in deep mourning dress, sat on side galleries.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE ON FRIDAY,

Viceroy's Camp,

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The Government of India has issued the following telegram to the Local Governments:—

An official memorial service will be held in Delhi at 11.30 a.m. on Friday, the time appointed for service in Westminster Abbey. The service will be attended by the Governor-General's Council and by all the principal civil and military officers present in Delhi. Morning dress will be worn. The Government of India request that local Governments and administrations will make arrangements for holding similar services at the headquarters of each local Government. The Government of India further direct that all offices of Government throughout India be closed on Friday next. —A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CONDOLENCE.

The following telegram has been sent by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg respectfully that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to convey the following message of condolence to the Secretary of State for India. They have heard with profound sorrow the mournful news of the death of Queen Mother Alexandra and offer their expression of sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in their present bereavement to His Majesty King-Emperor and other members of the Royal Family."

IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Telegrams are being received from principal towns in India stating that resolutions have been passed at the meetings of Municipal Corporations and other public bodies expressing deep regret at the death of Queen Alexandra and offering condolence to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

NEW REGIME IN PERSIA,

IRAN LEAGUE'S CONGRATULATION TO REZA KHAN,

In reply to the telegram of cordial congratulations to the former Premier of Persia the "Iran League" has received the following over the signature of "Reza-Pahlavi Head of the temporary government of the country":—"I am thankful for the expression of your sentiments of devotion to the country."

PETITION NOT OPPOSED.

AGRA, Nov. 24.

Seth Achal Singh, M. L. C., has filed a notice before the special bench of three judges sitting here that under rule 41 of the rules for election and nomination to the U. P. Council he does not desire to oppose the petition of Lala Budhi Mull, which was published in the "U. P. Gazette" of 26th September, 1925.

There was a great sensation when this news became known in the city.—A. P.

FRENCH CRISIS.

EMERGENCY BILL PASSED

BRIAND REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Paris.—The Chamber has adopted, by 243 votes to 44, the Emergency Bill authorising an increase of one and a half milliard francs in the limit of Banque-de-France's advances to the Treasury. M. Briand refused immediately the Premiership but promised to explore the possibilities of forming a combination with a stable majority. The prospect of his success is doubtful.—Reuter.

THE SENATE & BANQUE DE FRANCE.

Paris.—The Sentte has adopted by 170 votes to 108, a bill authorising the increase of one and a half milliard francs in the limit of the Banque de France's advances to the Treasury.—Reuter.

SOLUTION DELAYED.

NO SUITABLE MAJORITY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—One of M. Briand's main objections to the Premiership is his desire to remain at the Foreign Office and finish the work on Locarno.

The Radicals are agitating for the Herriot Cabinet to include Socialists, but thirty of the Socialist Deputies are opposed to participation in Government. Hence the Left Cartel is threatened with a split. The solution to the crisis is, therefore, likely to be delayed owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable majority on which either a Cartel Cabinet or a Concentration Ministry could be based.—Reuter.

RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION,

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The rubber share market remains the centre of attraction in the stock exchange, but while the conditions in this section are active, the dealers are exercising little more restraint and although in one or two places the prices have given way slightly the tone generally remains very firm.—Reuter's Special.

"A COMPLETE SURPRISE."

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Two other Irish Boundary Commissioners. Justice Feetham and Mr. J. R. Fisher, have issued a statement in the course of which they say that Mr. Macneill's announcement of his resignation to them on 20th November was a complete surprise. Mr Macneill had previously clearly stated his intention of joining them in signing the award embodying the boundary line whose general features were approved and recorded in the minutes on 17th October. The whole work of the Commission since 17th October proceeded on the basis of a definite understanding that the award will be unanimous, the Commissioners having agreed to sink their dierences of opinion. Justice Feetham and Mr. Fisher reserve fuller statement until time comes to issue their report.—Reuter.

COBHAM HALTS AT ATHENS

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Cobham mentioned in a message of the 16th instant halted at Athens for a few days to adjust his engine before going to Egypt for proceeding through the tropical zone. The flight has hitherto been impeded by severe weather conditions.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—In the Association Cup final qualifying round replays, Barnet beat Redhill by 3 goals to 2, Sittingbourne beat Sheppey United by 1 goal to nil and Wellington beat Barton by 6 goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

London.—In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Samuel Hoare stated that during the year ended 30th September there had been 42 accidents in the airforce owing to machines crashing involving 57 deaths. None of the machines was equipped with Parachutes. Provision was now being made to equip, as speedily as possible, the whole air-force with parachutes.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Canon C. H. Robinson is dead. Reuter's Special.

Adelaide.—South Australia beat West Australia by 9 wickets. South Australia made 301 for 9 wickets, and then declared. Pritchard made 167. West Australia replied with 177. Grimmet took 6 wickets for 76 and made 155. Wall took 6 wickets for 40 and Grimmet 4 for 57. South Australia in the second innings scored 32 for 1 wicket.—Reuter's Special.

ABANDON MANDATE.

GIVE SYRIA FREE GOVT

M. MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL TO FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

Moulana Mahomed Ali, has sent the following cable to the War Minister of the French Republic and to the editors of "L'oeuere" and "Populaire" whom he came to know intimately and who assisted him greatly in his khilafat work in 1920 when he was in France:—"General Serrail's recall insufficient. Earnestly ask you to persuade Government and the nation in the interests of France, of freedom and humanity, to abandon the Mandate and to give Syria free Government. Please remember what I pleaded in 1920. Muhamad Ali, head of Khilafat Delegation and Editor of "Comrade."

3000 FRENCH TROOPS LAND AT BEIRUT

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Beirut.—Hitherto over 3,000 French troops have landed here. It is significant that they included hardly any coloured units.

A rebel attack in the neighbourhood of Hasseiya have been repulsed with a heavy loss.—Reuter.

TURKISH VIEW ON MOSUL DECISION

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Constantinople.—It is semi-officially declared that the decision of the Hague Court with regard to Mosul overlooks the principles of justice.—Reuter.

GENERAL LAIDONER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Geneva.—Telegraphing to the Secretary-General of the League General Laidoner, League Commissioner, states that the number of villages visited periodically by Turkish patrols are all situated in the south of Brussels line although the Turks consider that they should be north of it. General Laidoner expresses the opinion that this explains the Turkish protests against the flight of British aeroplanes over these villages. General Laidoner concludes by saying that such incidents are inevitable while the question of the frontier is unsettled.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Dr. Luther pointed out that Germany was sure to have a seat in the Council of League, and said Germany's right to the Colonial mandates had been acknowledged, and Government expected that its claims would be conceded.—Reuter.

EX-QUEEN OF BURMA DEAD.

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

Her Highness ex-Queen Supayalat of Burma died of heart-failure at five o'clock this morning at her residence in Rangoon. Arrangements are being made for the funeral, but it has not yet been decided where it will take place.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

The Governor of Burma has sent the following message of sympathy to the Commissioner of Police to be conveyed to the family of Her Highness Supayalat, ex-Queen of Burma:—

"My Dear Webster,—Will you please convey to her family an expression of my deep sympathy with them on the death of the ex-Queen of Burma. This sad event will cause sorrow and regret to many hearts and I should like to add my tribute to the memory of the deceased. Yours sincerely—(Sd.) Harcourt Butler."—A. P.

BERAR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

AMRAOTI, Nov. 23.

The Berar Legislative Committee met in the District Council Hall here this morning, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe presiding. The report of the Select Committee on the draft Bill of the Berar Land Revenue Code was to have been presented by the Hon. Sir B. P. Standen, but owing to the news of the death of Queen Alexandra no business was transacted. The President recorded the sorrow of the House and adjourned the sitting until to-morrow. —A. P.

TEA ESTATE MANAGER ACQUITTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Mr. R. E. Jack, Sessions Judge of Jorhat (in Assam) to-day acquitted Mr. Beattie of Okha Tea Estate, who was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder without any intention to cause death and with causing grievous hurt, in connection with the death of a cooly named Pelhoo of the Baliyan Tea Garden.

The jury by a majority of four to one found the accused not guilty of causing grievous hurt and unanimously found him not guilty of other charges.

The Judge accepting the jury's verdict acquitted the accused.—A. P.

NO RESURRECTION.

DIARCHY NOT TO BE REVIVED.

MINISTERS---BOGUS GRADUATES.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, when speeches were made by several prominent Swarajists on "The Threatened Resurrection of Dyarchy". Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding. The meeting was dragged on till 8 p.m. as some gentlemen from the audience asked permission of the Chairman to address the meeting. The Chairman granted the necessary permission to four persons and it brought about tremendous and continued noise, as most of those present did not desire to hear them. Nearly one hour was spent in the noisy atmosphere during which period the Chairman had many times to call the meeting to order and it took some time for him before complete silence was restored.

DIARCHY NOT TO BE REVIVED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in opening the proceedings, explained the object of the meeting, which, he said, was to show that the diarchy which was condemned from the very beginning should not be revived. It was condemned unreservedly by the Congress in 1919 and the Swaraj Party since its inception had killed it in two provinces in India and maimed in the rest of the country. The Indians, therefore, should assert most emphatically that they shall not work the diarchy until provincial autonomy was granted to the country. The present constitution was time and again condemned by the people and even the henchmen of the Government declared that it was inconsistent, anamolous and unworkable. He then referred to the powers of a minister and said he was hedged round and virtually, he was a dummy without any powers who could not even raise his own fingers for administrative purposes without the consent of his secretary. An official of a local board had some plenary power, but not a minister. There was not a rupee that he could spend, and not one measure that he could pass without the approval of his Secretary and the Governor. He was like a magnified dummy and glorified assistant Secretary. In fact, he was a minister without power. After the Congress condemned Diarchy in 1923 the Government had raised Rs. 45 crores by additional taxation, sent 45,000 Indian patriots to prisons and stimulated communal dissensions. Besides this the country was looted by the Lee recommendations, Bengal Ordinances had imprisoned a number of Bengali patriots on evidence by which even a dog could not be hanged. The people could not talk of co-operation now, especially when the Government had lost the confidence of the people. The late Deshbandhu Das had condemned it only a few months before his death and Mr. Jamnadas exhorted his audience not to forget their revered leader who died only six months ago. No great change had taken place since then and he urged Indians not to revive the diarchy as Government thought that India was a great estate for the benefit of impecunious Viceroys and Governors and a good country to provide jobs for the sons of middle class Englishmen and Scotchmen.

"BURY THE LION IN HIS DEN."

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said the Swaraj Party had come into existence to bury the lion of diarchy in its own den. So far as the present form of Government existed the people of India would never get Swaraj. The country should be prepared, therefore, for non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience as there was no better weapon than civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes. Acceptance of offices under the Government would not lead them to their desired goal and he hoped voters would not encourage a move which was not conducive to the interest of the country.

"BOGUS GRADUATES."

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said the ministers were like the bogus graduates of some of the American universities. The ministers were also under the check of the Finance Department and they could not do anything because they were not independent.

The Chairman then said that Mr. K. F. Nariman was engaged elsewhere in a joint board in connection with the municipal elections and, therefore, he was not able to be present. Then he (Chairman) had received a letter from Dr. N. D. Savarkar stating that he was not consulted before his name was announced as a speaker. The speakers, he said, were generally announced by the Deputy Secretary of the Swaraj Party without taking their formal consent as the meetings were called at the eleventh hour. He, however, apologised to Dr. Savarkar for not consulting him before his name was announced as a speaker that evening.

A question was put by one of the audience to the Chairman whether the Hon. Mr. Patel was obstructing or cooperating with the Government.

The Chairman said the question was already replied by Pandit Motilal Nehru in his speech at the Gaiety Theatre only a

(Continued on page

FALL OF MEDINA.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

GREAT WAHABI SUCCESS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Confirmation has been received in London of the fall of Medina to Wahabis according to the "Daily Telegraph". It is stated that Ibn Sund's son commanded the besiegers.—Reuter.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED?

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Reuter is informed that the report of the fall of Medina is unconfimed.—Reuter.

GOVT. REMITTANCES FROM INDIA.

PEGGING RUPEE AT 18·3·16TH PENCE?

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Replying to Sir Fredric Wise, Lord Winterton stated that the Government of India's remittances from India in the current financial year amounted to about £26,500,000. Three millions sterling had been credited to the paper currency reserve against the issue of notes in India and the balance remained at the account of the Home Treasury towards meeting the estimated remittance requirements of the year. The utilisation of drawings from India depended on their amount, money market conditions in India and other factors which it was impossible to predict. The Government's permanent policy with regard to the rupee exchange could not be determined pending the report of the recently appointed Royal Commission. Lord Winterton declined to accept Sir F. Wise's view that the Government of India was trying to peg the rupee at 18 and three-sixteenths pence.—Reuter's Special.

CURRENCY QUESTIONNAIRE.

COMMISSION'S MEMORANDUM.

DELHI, Nov. 24.

A communique says:—

The following memorandum indicating the main questions which will come under the consideration of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance under its terms of reference is published in order to assist intending witnesses in the preparation of their evidence. It is not to be regarded as exhaustive, nor is it desired that each witness should necessarily attempt to deal with all the questions raised:—

(1) Is it time for a solution of the problems of Indian Currency and exchange by measures for the stabilisation of the rupee or otherwise? What is the comparative importance of stability in internal prices in foreign exchanges? What are the effects of a rising and a falling rupee and of stability of high or low rupee on trade and industry including agriculture and on national finance?

(2) In relation to what standard and at what rate should the rupee be stabilised, size, location and employment of the gold standard reserve?

(3) If the rate selected differs materially from the present rate, how should the transition be achieved?

(4) What measures should be adopted to maintain the rupee at the rate selected? Should the gold exchange standard system in force before the war be continued and with what modifications if any? What should be the composition, size, location and employment of a gold standard reserve?

(5) Who should be charged with the control of the Note issue and on what principles should the control or management be transferred to the Imperial Bank of India and if so what should be the general terms of the transfer? What provisions should be made as to the backing of the Note issue? What should be the facilities for the encashment of notes? What should be the policy as to the minting of gold in India and the use of gold as currency? Should the obligation be undertaken to give gold for rupees?

(7) By what method should remittance operations of the Government of India be conducted? Should they be managed by the Imperial Bank?

(8) Are any and if so what measures desirable to secure greater elasticity in meeting seasonal demands for currency? Should any, and if so, what conditions be prescribed with regard to the issue of currency against hundis?

(9) Should any change be made in the existing methods for the purchase of silver? —A. P.

BENGAL KALA AZAR CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The Bengal Kala Azar Conference concluded its sittings to-day.

A resolution was adopted urging Government to give an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 to each district in Bengal for carrying on anti-Kala Azar work.—A. P.

WESTERNISATION IN TURKEY.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

ENTRY OF BRITISH CAPITAL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

STAMBOUL, Oct. 27.

The Turkish Grand National Assembly opened at Angora on the 22nd instant to begin the third year of its existence. After the formal opening, the session had to be postponed till the 24th—23rd being Friday—for the necessary quorum was not available. On the 24th, the Speaker of the House delivered his opening speech. The Cabinet Ministers and the Ghazi Pasha occupied their respective seats. It was expected that the President of the Republic would open the Turkish Parliament as he had done on the two previous occasion and would review the past activities and enunciate the future policy of the Government, or the Premier would take his place to fulfil this task. But as the Mosul Question is yet hanging in the balance and the 'Hague Tribunal' is still brooding over some of its juridicial aspects, no pronouncement can be made by the Government regarding their future policy which may prejudice the Turkish cause.

Many new official and private bills are to be brought before the Assembly during the present session. Yunus Nadi Bey, Deputy for Muntasha and editor of the "Jamhuriet", has proposed a bill granting amnesty the convicted editors and journalists among whom is included Husein Jahid Bey, editor of the suppressed "Tanin," whose trial and conviction was one of the first acts of the Tribunal of Independence at Angora.

One of the official bills is intended to prohibit the use of all kinds of head-dress other than the hat within the precincts of the territory of the Turkish Republic. The sudden adoption of hat as the national head-gear in Turkey, has done a lot of financial harm to fez-traders who were generally Turks. The hatters have literally coined money by profiteering, in spite of all State-measures against illicit profit-making. The Greek hat manufacturers in Athens are said to be working their factories by two and even three shifts. Turks did not promptly take to hat-wearing and in some parts, as Brusa, a kind of anti-hat propaganda, too, was set on foot. The Government was therefore, obliged to banish fez and kolpak and every other non-brimmed head-dress. But the non-Turks will be the chief reapers of such an unexpected financial harvest, inspite of the strenuous efforts which are being made in Turkey herself to manufacture brimmed caps in various factories.

Some of the belles have already begun to use hats. Teachers have been so far exempted from the compulsory use of hats. But all other state employees and students (boys and girls) are obliged to use hats or remain bare-headed.

A CHANGE OF CALENDAR.

The Government appointed a Commission to investigate which of the two years—Hijra or Christian—was more appropriate for use in Turkey. The Commission recommended the Christian year as the more suitable of the two. The reasons necessitating the change are not adduced. But probably economic causes have been the determining factor; for Turkey has greater trade relations with those countries where the Christian year is in vogue. The official calender in Turkey was already the Christian calender.

The months had the same number of days as the Christian months and the new year began on the same day as the Christian year; but the names of months were different and Turkish.

Some people here have the apprehension that the next step will be the substitution of Sunday instead of Friday. Sunday becoming the public holiday for the suspension of business on the strength of the same economic considerations which offer uniformity to the trade and exchange transactions all over Europe and America. But such misgivings may prove groundless, for the Turkish Government have so far very obstinately insisted upon observing Friday as the public holiday to bring to the mind of non-Muslims that they lived under the rule of a sovereign Muslim nation. But those who have the apprehensions about the "next-step" say that to avoid contradiction and conflict between their previous attitude and the apprehended "next step," the Government will one day decree that henceforward Sunday will be Friday, i.e., the week in which the decree will be issued, shall have two Fridays. But this procedure seems ridiculous on the very face of it; and the "fears" of these fear-mongers are expected to prove groundless.

FOOTBALL IN TURKEY.

Football has become the national game here. Every big city has its own sports club and possesses more than one football team. Of late, Turkish players have made great improvement. Generally they travel abroad to play with others or invite other foreign teams to Turkey. So far they have beaten all foreign teams that came on a visit to Turkey, except the Polish team. Russians won one match against them in Moscow but lost in Turkey. Bulgarian, Czechoslavakian, Hungarian, Greek and local British teams were all beaten.

Having often seen the Indian football players' fine achievements, I personally do not hold a very high opinion of the Turkish players. Other Turks also entertain a high regard for Indian football players, who are said to have once miserably defeated the Turkish Students' team in Berlin. How good it would be if some Indian eleven proposed to the Stamboul Sports Club to play a football match with the Turkish eleven in Stamboul!

MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICE.

A British Company secured permission from the Turkish Government to ply the omnibus in Stamboul and Scutari. Meticulous care was taken by the Vali of Constantinople to define the status of the Company, while giving an interview on the question to the Press representatives. He emphasised the point that the said British Company was not given the "concession" but the "permission" to provide this service to the city and to relieve the trams of the congestion. The Company is to be registered in Turkey like pure Turkish enterprises and is to abide by the Turkish laws. Turks can purchase the shares of the Company to the amount of one-fourth of its capital which amounts to £250,000. The Company will contribute £5,000 annually to the Turkish treasury. The formation of this Company shows that British capital is being allured by Turkey so that British capitalists may support the peaceful settlement of the Mosul question in the hope of getting greater opportunities for investing their capital in Turkey.

DANGER OF WAR IN THE BALKANS.

A bombshell has burst in the already overcharged political atmosphere of the Balkans. Bulgaria and Greece are at daggers drawn, each accusing the other of being the aggressor. Turkish sympathies are naturally with the Bulgars, for, a treaty of friendship has lately been signed with Bulgaria. Being an old ally and at present disarmed and crippled, Bulgaria deserves Turkish sympathy. Greek attitude towards Turkey has all along been far from friendly. The wounds inflicted by the Greek marauders upon Turkey are yet gaping. The Patriarchite question has only lately been settled. The exchange of populations question is not yet settled. Greece having shirked to fulfil the obligations undertaken by her representatives on various occasions regarding the restoration of the properties of non-exchangeable Turks who left Western Thrace etc. with legal permits.

The general impression here as well as in Bulgaria is, that Pangolos Cabinet faced with internal discontent against its non-constitutional measures and high-handedness, seized this opportunity, in order to divert the attention of the Greeks from domestic towards foreign affairs. Hence the whole affair is nothing but a bellicose bluff. But Turkey cannot remain indifferent to the disturbance of "status quo" in the Balkans; and Bulgaria also possess some secret military organisations like Germany which shall be used at the time of emergency. Greeks are, therefore, "to effect a retreat according to the pre-determined plan."

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE

LAHORE CHURCH OF ENGLAND'S PROTEST.

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

At a crowded meeting held here last night under the presidency of Major Owen, a resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority requesting the Lahore Diocesan Council in its session about to commence to oppose emphatically any draft of the Indian Church Measure which does not contain provisions ensuring that the dioceses of the Church of England in India shall remain integral parts of the Church of England.

The third session of the Lahore Diocesan Council opens here to-morrow, when the much discussed Indian church measure will again be brought before the Council.

The Metropolitan of India who has arrived here will attend the session.—A. P.

PRESENT DAY POLITICAL DISSENSIONS.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA'S PLEA FOR JOINT ACTION.

The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha deplores the present digression, divisions, and depression in India and requests the leaders of all parties to avoid wordy warfare and carping criticisms which are responsible for the present situation. The Sabha earnestly pleads for united action of all India on one common subject of agreement, say, Swadeshi, intensive and extensive. What is wanted is action, work, real solid work and not words only. To-day leaders' responsibility is great and grave. Truth, Tolerance and Joint action are essential for India's emancipation.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Dharwar correspondent wires:—"Mr. D. A. Idgunji, First Class Sub-Judge, Dharwar, died here on Monday evening. He was a man of catholic sympathies and counted among his friends men of all communities. He held progressive views on social and other matters of national importance.

The general election to the Council of State from the general constituency of Burma took place on Tuesday, two candidates for the one seat being Mr. T. D. Hari Rao and Mr. P. C. D. Chari.—A. P.

There was again no public sitting of the Punjab Jail Committee on Tuesday, the Committee being still engaged in considering its programme of recording evidence and other preliminaries.—A. P.

OPERATIVES' UNSHAKEN RESOLVE.

OWNERS' UNSUCCESSFUL TACTICS.

There was no improvement in the strike situation on Tuesday. The campaign launched upon by the mill-owners of educating the workers does not seem to bear any good result. The contents of the Urdu and Marathi leaflets issued by the Mill-owners' Association have filtered down to the bulk of the strikers. Groups of workmen were seen on Monday evening discussing the leaflets. The leaflets seem to have convinced none of the strikers about the justice of the millowners' case. The determination of the workers to hold out till the old wages are restored is unshaken.

A meeting of the operatives was held on Monday evening to consider the leaflets at Madanpura. The general sense of the meeting was against resuming work. They consider that it was ridiculous to convince them that the reduction was only 11½ per cent. and that a worker would get Rs. 31 instead of Rs. 40. Even before the cut was decided upon, the wages of the piece worker were reduced to 50 per cent. as he did not get sufficient work. It was useless to talk of asking the men to go back to work, said one of the strikers, before the old rate of wages was restored. "The leaflets have nothing new to tell us" said another, "they only show how masters cannot yet see the workers' point of view."

With such determination on the part of the workers, the strike seems to continue for a time unless a third party like the Sub-Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipality succeeds in bringing out a compromise. It is understood that the Committee appointed by the Municipality at decided as to send a letter to the Mill owners' Association asking them to call the labourer's representative for a conference. The relief operation continued as usual by the Committee of Workers' Assistance. All the nineteen centres are fully kept busy distributing ration to the strikers. The number of strikers who receive relief at these centres has been steadily increasing, and the Committee is trying its best to collect money to cope with the ever increasing call upon its resources.

Tuesday passed off quietly in the mill area. There was no intimidation or persuasion to the men who were willing to go to work. About 6,000 workers turned up for work at the several mills, but none of the mills could start work.

MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

"GOVERNOR HAS DONE EVERYTHING IN HIS POWER"

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Replying to Mr. Scurr, Lord Winterton said that Sir Leslie Wilson had done everything in his power to bring about the settlement of the Bombay mill strike.—Reuter.

A MILD GROUSE.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

Whoever is responsible for the despatch of Associated Press news from Bombay has emphasised his pre-disposition in the messages, relating to the Bombay millworkers' strike. During the last two days we have published telegrams narrating the demoralisation of the operatives and the part alleged to have been played by the "rowdy" section to interfere with a safe termination of the dead-lock. The rowdiness, as we pointed out in a previous article appears solely to have been the offspring of the correspondent's imagination, while the weakening strength of the men was a little too prematurely anticipated in his vision. Not by any means that we suggest the workers may not ultimately be shattered by the attitude of the owners. Far from it. There is no occasion for us to give credit to the capitalists for humane feelings. But the study in psychology those responsible for these messages have afforded is engrossing. One day the strike had nearly ended. The next, the force of facts had to be deferred to and we heard there was hardly any change in the situation. In either case, there were the "rowdy" factors whose inclinations and prepossessions were telepathically ascertained by the engaging news-man. The capitalists may have found a good friend to do their propaganda through. But the misleading impression cannot last long. Our own correspondent sheds sufficient light on the posture of things in Bombay to make it clear how partisan have been the press messages broadcasted from that place.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION IN SUBURBS

PLIGHT OF FAMISLING FAMILIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANDRA, Nov. 22.

Although in the past there have been in Bombay several memorable mill strikes and communal and industrial riots the infection never spread to the suburbs. It is only now that the suburban mill operatives are expressing their strong protest against their employers' heartless conduct towards them who they say, to use their own phraseology "look to their own belly and treat their men as mere money making machines to serve their own greedy purpose." To obtain justice and fair play the mill operatives have been absolutely compelled to go on strike as they regret there is no honourable alternative left to them.

As precautionary measure to avoid any possible issues involving the breaking of heads and smashing of bones, Mr. Leverett the D.S.P., Bandra, had kept a strong police guard both at the old and the new Kurla Mills under the directions of Inspector Ring. This *bandobast*, which lasted for some weeks, was withdrawn on Sunday.

The families of strikers must really be hardpressed for food as their womenfolk are seen in the suburban creeks gathering scallops and cockles for their meals. Although such germ-poisoned food it is known, is at the present season very dangerous for human consumption; but it seem there is no help for it when it is a case of a choice between the frying than and the fire.

BENGAL'S ADVOCATE GENERAL.

MR. B. L. MITTER APPOINTED.

Viceroy's Camp,
CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Mr. B. L. Mitter has been appointed Advocate-General of Bengal.—A. P.

TABLE TURNED AGAINST PRO-SHARIFFIANS.

KHUDDAM-UL-HARMAIN CONDEMNED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AMRITSAR, Nov. 24.

Certain 'Ji-Hazuris" invited Maulanas Abdul Bari, Hasrat Mohani, Mashir Hussain Quidwai, Khujandi and others from Lahore. The local 'Anjuman' Khuddam-ul-Harmain' issued posters calling a meeting in the Jama Masjid. The mosque was full of audience and the proceedings started at 7-15 p.m. Maulana Ismail Ghaznavi, a prominent Khilafatist was elected President. Passages from the Holy Quran were recited. The President liberally allowed Maulana Hasrat Mohani to lecture for 1½ hours. His objections were minutely answered by Maulana Habibur Rehman of Ludhiana whose masterly speech turned the table against the conveners. He moved the following resolution seconded by Maulana Ataullah Bukhari and passed unanimously amidst great uproar of "Allaho-Akbar." Poor Shariffians couldn't even oppose the resolution.

"This mass meeting of Amritsar Muslims records a vote of complete confidence in the Central Khilafat Committee and its policy towards the Hedjaz affairs, strongly condemns the mischievous propaganda malevolently carried out by the Khuddam-ul-Harmain the existence of which is highly detrimental to the cause of Islam.

The meeting lasted four hours.

JAMAIT-I-KHUDAMAD HARMEN.

OUT TO FIGHT KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 24.

The Punjab Provincial Muslim Conference to inaugurate a branch of the Jamiat-i-Khudamad Harmen of Lucknow was held at Lahore on the 21st and the 22nd instant. Makhdum Syed Sadru Din Gilani of Multan presided. Resolutions passed by the Lucknow Conference were supported and a provincial branch was opened at Lahore. Other resolutions expressed lack of confidence in the Khilafat Deputation and supported the Hedjaz Deputation appointed by the Lucknow Conference.

One resolution emphasised the determination of the Conference neither to tolerate direct or indirect non-Muslim interference in Jazirat-ul-Arab nor Ibn Saud's rule in Hedjaz and appealed to the Muslim world to take steps to stop bloodshed there, to render every help to the inhabitants of Hedjaz and to leave the form of Government to the choice of the people of Hedjaz. Another resolution condemned the Spanish and French atrocities in Morocco and Damascus.

This organization has recently been brought into existence to advocate the cause of Hedjaz and other sacred places of the Mahomedans. It differs from the Khilafat Committee inasmuch as the latter urge the rule of Ibn Saud in Hedjaz. Maulana Abdul Bari, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and some other Muslim leaders supporting this creed were at Amritsar last night and addressed a public meeting of the Mahomedans in Khair Din's Mosque.—A. P.

PARSI STATUE.

TO BE REMOVED TO BYCULLA BRIDGE.

CORPORATION'S SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner about the statue of C. M. Curshedji Shroff known as the Parsi Statue, Byculla. This status was erected in the year 1868 and the site was specially selected at that time as a considerable part of the land in the vicinity once belonged to the late Mr. C. M. Curshedji Shroff, and as located is now an obstruction to traffic and a source of danger at this very busy junction, besides being in a position where the public cannot see the statue on the pedestal."

He, therefore suggested that it might be removed to the foot of the Byculla Bridge at a cost of Rs. 4,500.

On the motion of Mr. Boman Behram the Commissioner's letter was agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET NOTE.

The Corporation then considered a supplementary budget note prepared by the Commissioner. The Commissioner stated:

"In my Budget note I have stated that the arrears for the four years ending 31st March 1925 amount to Rs. 13,45. In the current year's Budget we have assumed a contribution of Rs. 9,49, whereas the amount that Government will actually pay, if no settlement is reached, will be about Rs. 4,46. The closing balance at the end of 1925-26 estimated at Rs. 4,47, is based on the assumption of what we expect actually to receive from Government and therefore will not be affected by the decision of Government. The Budget Estimates of 1926-27 however include on the revenue side a sum of Rs. 11,97, as Government contribution for Primary Education which is [illegible] by about Rs. 7,52. and the closing balance of 1926-27 will therefore be reduced by this amount with the result that it will be minus 2.56 instead of plus 4,96. Section 126 of the Municipal Act requires the budget to be so framed as to allow for a cash balance of not less than As. 1 lac at the end of the year. In order that it may be possible to have additional budget grants for the purpose of meeting special or unforeseen requirements during the year we must budget for a surplus of at least ten lakhs. This means that we must budget for an increase in revenue of about Rs. 12,50 from other source to meet the deficiency caused by the reduction in the estimated receipts on account of the Government grant to Primary Education. This increase in revenue can be obtained approximately either by a separate educational tax of 1 per cent. on the rateable value or by increasing the general tax by 1 per cent. In the latter case the margin of taxation will be reduced by a per cent. as also will our reserve borrowing capacity. The limit to our borrowing powers laid down by Section 109 (h) is however already much more nearly reached than the limit of our estimated capacity to finance loans, and I am therefore of opinion that the necessary revenue should be secured by an increase of 1 per cent. in the General Tax, making the rate 12 per cent."

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot moved that in preparing the estimates 447 thousands be taken on the income side of the budget in respect of Government contribution for Primary Education.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that Rs. 1197 thousand be substituted for 447 thousand. He said if they accepted the smaller sum the Government would think that the Corporation were reconciled to it, and he did not want it to be done. He thought it would be unwise to insert the smaller amount, it was unnecessary and it was also premature to do so.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the letter be referred back to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said the Commissioner had adopted a "very clever trick" as it was not proper on the Commissioner's part to go behind the back of the Standing Committee and consult the members of the Primary Education Committee and then come to the Corporation. He thought the Commissioner had played a very "clever trick" on the House. The elections were coming and he wanted to show to the electors that members were not even willing to consider the question. The real intentions of the Commissioner were apparent in the following lines:—

"I would ask the Standing Committee to move the Corporation to consider the question in dispute with Government as in the event of the Corporation finding it possible to accept either of the alternatives proposals made by Government it might be possible to avoid the proposed raising of the rate of the General tax."

He, therefore, asked them to reject the original proposal.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya asked that the Standing Committee should consider the question as soon as possible.

The Commissioner congratulated Mr. Fazal on his compliments. But as far as Mr. Fazal was concerned he was not at all clever. He affirmed that his decision was taken in the interests of the Corporation. He was in favour of Mr. Jamnadas' proposition, as he thought the offer made by Government was an extraordinarily good one—better than the original proposal.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and others also spoke.

Mr. Jamnadas' proposition was then adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

THE LATE MR. ASWINI KUMAR DUTT.

SWARAJIST ACTIVITIES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Thanks to the feeling of solidarity, that pervaded the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday and Sunday last and the ability with which Mr. Sen Gupta has been shouldering his great responsibilities of three important offices, the election of the President of the B. P. C. C. went off smoothly and Mr. Sen Gupta has been re-elected without a single dissentient voice. It is idle to disguise the fact that there were some rebellious spirits which were kept in check by Mr. Sen Gupta and his young lieutenants. There was an attempt to set up Srimati Basanti Devi (Mrs. C. R. Das) as a rival candidate to Mr. Sen Gupta, but the generous and shrewd lady knew which way the wind was blowing and so did not permit her name to be proposed. Men like Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, M.L.C., Dr. Bidhan Chandra Ray, M.L.C., and Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt, M.L.C. have not been elected to the Executive Committee as they are supposed to have no faith in the programme of the Swarajya party, to whom the destinies of the local Congress Committee has been entrusted. Mr. N. C. Chunder, M.L.C., and Mr. N. R. Sarkar, M.L.C., have shown a spirit of sportsmanship by offering to remain under the leadership of Mr. Sen Gupta in the teeth of vehement and influential persuasion to the contrary. Poor Mr. Bepin Chaunder Pal—he gloated over an imaginary impending split and vented his spleen in the columns of the "Englishman." Long live the Congress Committee!

THE LATE MR. ASWINI KUMAR DUTT.

Numerous memorial meetings were held all over Bengal in honour of Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt on the anniversary of his death. A monster meeting was held at Ram Mohun Library Hall, Calcutta, under the presidency of Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhurani. Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the departed leader whose life was one of self-abnegation and consecration to the youth of Bengal. Though his sphere of action was the little eastern district of Barisal (Bakarganj) his reputation as a great teacher and *bhakta* spread all over India. He was a great friend of Lokamanya Tilak and Mr. Aurobindo Ghosh. Mrs. Chaudhurani struck a discordant note in her speech by damning non-violent non-cooperation and proclaiming that that there cannot be any non-violence in a nation's fight for Swaraj. It is interesting to notice that she is inveighing against non-violence in connection with non-cooperation and her maternal uncle Dr. Tagore spilling tons of ink against the Charka.

KHADI PRATISHTHAN.

All honour to Srijut Satish Chandra Das Gupta. He is moving from town to town and village to village and preaching the economic benefit of the charka. He is all work and no voice. By the sheer force of example and active work he has been able to start as many as twenty Khadi centres in different parts making khadi available to many an obscure and remote rural area. The Corporation of Calcutta is patronising the Abhoy Ashram, which is also a centre of khadder work, by placing huge orders for khadi uniform for Municipal employees.

PRINCIPAL S. RAY.

The death of Mr. Saradaranjan Ray, M.A., Vidyabinode, Shastrabachaspati, Principal, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, has left an enormous void in the spheres of education and sport in Bengal. He started his career after a fight with Principal Booth of the Dacca Govt. College under whom Mr. Ray was a Professor. He went over to Aligarh College and established his reputation as a great Mathematician and sportsman. The late Pandit Iswar Chundra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., brought Mr. Ray from Aligarh to join the Metropolitan Institution started by him. By dint of his abilities Mr. Ray rose to the Principalship of the College, now known as Vidyasagar College and he in later life became an authority on Sankrit grammar and literature. In the sphere of sport it was he who was really the father of Bengalee cricket and the founder of the Town Club. He has bequeathed to the youth of Bengal a brilliant example of scholarship coupled with sportsmanship. It is gratifying to note that all the daily journals of Calcutta spoke highly of Mr. Ray.

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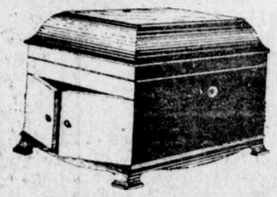

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NO RESURRECTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

few days ago. The questioner being dissatisfied with this reply, the Chairman explained that Mr. Tambe's case in the C. P. Council as its President and that of Mr. Patel as President of the Legislative Assembly stood on the same footing When Mr. Tambe was elected as President of the C. P. Council his election was applauded all throughout the country as a great Swarajists' victory. If his election was not challenged and criticized then, he failed to understand why they should single out Mr. Patel for criticism on his election as President of the Legislative Assembly.

Another gentleman asked the Chairman "What is your view on Responsive Co-operation?"

The Chairman:—My view on Responsive Co-operation is what has always been. (Laughter.) I would, however, say "Fit for tat," or "treat your opponent as he treats you". (Applause.)

A "CATCHWORD."

One of the audience then came on the platform and said dyarchy was not killed yet and the expression of the word "resurrection" was a catchword and misnomer. The Hon. Mr. Patel had gone to the Assembly for obstruction and after his election as President he stated that he would go to the Viceroy if need be even for a dozen times a day. At this stage the meeting became very noisy and unruly and it was difficult to hear the speaker and the Chairman told him to sit down as the time allotted to him was over and apparently the meeting was not inclined to hear him.

Another speaker then said diarchy was not killed at all and instanced the case of Bengal where the educational grant was thrown out and 15,000 teachers were consequently thrown out of work.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, another gentleman of the audience, said in 1919 Pandit Motilal Nehru as President of the Indian National Congress, told them to take what the Government gave and press forward their demands further and now the same Panditji had gone to the Assembly under the name of obstruction and had kicked the very Non-Co-operation which he had helped to introduce in the country.

Again the meeting grew unweildy and clamorous and refused to hear Mr. Talpade and he was asked to sit down by the Chairman as his time was up.

Our Mr. Rao then said the President of the Assembly was a greater dummy than a Minister of the Government. The Swarajists were he said, telling the half truth to the people and were hoodwinking the gullible public.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings said they did not want fair weather politicians but toose who could stand in the rough weather midst dark clouds to pilot the ship.

Some voices:—Jayakar and Kelkar are good pilots.

The meeting dispersed at a late hour.

AGAINST BASIC PRINCIPLES.

TAMIL NADU SWARAJISTS AND ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE.

CONJEEVARAM, Nov. 24.

A meeting of the General Council of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party formally confirmed the Nagpur decision of the Executive Council of the All-India Swarajya Party and after the general discussion which followed, it was decided that acceptance of office was wholly opposed in the view of the Swarajists in this province to the basic principles of the Party and it would not be acceptable to the electorates in any sense at this stage.—A. P.

CONDEMNED BY BANDRA VILLAGE C.C.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bandra Village Congress Committee was held on Sunday, the 22nd instant, under the Presidentship of Mr. S. S. Naik, at the Patel's Bungalow, Bandra. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

1. This Committee deplores the attitude taken by some of the leading Swarajists in openly preaching and advocating the gospel of Responsive Co-operation for the purpose of working the Diarchy which has been condemned by all the parties in the country including the acceptance of the Ministership and other offices in the gift of the Government at this juncture, when the decision of the British Cabinet on the resolution of the Legislative Assembly for the further Constitutional Reforms has not been finally formulated. In the opinion of this Committee such attitude is calculated to affect the decision of the British Cabinet to the prejudice of the people of India. This Committee strongly adheres to the policy and programme hitherto followed by the Swaraj Party, but in view of the difference of opinion that have come to light, this Committee strongly urges upon the Congress to resolve contesting next Council Elections on its own behalf on a programme to be formulated by the All-India Congress Committee after taking into consideration the present programme of the Swaraj Party. (b) This Committee is further of opinion that the interest of the country demands that the Swaraj Party organisation all over the country should be dessolved and the work of the Party should be continued by and on behalf of the Congress with such modifications in the policy and programme as the All-India Congress Committee in the existing circumstances of the country might think fit.

2. This Committee is of opinion that the constitution of the Indian National Congress should be so amended as to provide for adequate representation both in the Congress and in the All-India, Provincial, District, Taluka and Village Congress Committees of the Village Panchayats, Taluka and District Local Boards, Municipalities and other Legislative bodies.

A. I. SPINNERS' ASSN. ✓

COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZING WORK

The following are some of the important resolutions passed by the Executive Council of the All-India Spinners' Association at its meeting held at Sabarmati from 10th to 15th instant:—

(1) Resolved that the Secretaries, in consultation with the President, be authorised to appoint provincial agents and treasurers and such other staff, paid or otherwise, to carry on the work of the Association in provinces.

(2) (a) Resolved that the following be appointed as a committee to frame rules and instructions for organising work in the provinces and for the encouragement of voluntary spinning and enlistment of members for the Association in the provinces and recognition of spinning organisations:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Sjt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sjt. Shankarlal Banker.

(b) Resolved that the Secretaries be authorised to give recognition to such organisations as may be formed in terms of the conditions laid down in that behalf.

(3) Resolved that the Secretaries shall have power to obtain resolutions of Council by correspondence in all matters other than financial disbursements.

(4) Resolved that article 16 of the Constitution be amended thus:—"When in any area, 50 members have been enrolled they may elect from them among the members of class A an advisory committee of five to advise the Council about matters relating to the objects of the Association in that area."

(5) Resolved that it is open to A class members to send any quantity beyond 1,000 yards of yarn in advance as against subscription for future months.

(6) Resolved that Sjt. Ramanlal Shah of Ahmedabad be appointed auditor.

Besides, general rules regarding the granting of loans were passed, and loans were granted to the Khadi Pratisthan and Kongu Hand-spinning and Hand-weaving Company, Ltd., Tiruppur. Budgets for the Head Office and Technical Department were also sanctioned.

A WARNING TO KHADI USERS.

Mr. S. G. Banker, Jt. Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, writes from Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati as under:—"We understand from communications received from our Inspector in Andhra that mill yarn is being used by the khadi dealer Mr. M. S. Govindarajulu, Tuni, Godavary District (Andhra). Organisations dealing exclusively in genuine khadi are therefore advised to refrain from ordering khadi from the abovenamed dealer, until further instructions from this office."

"DRY" MUNICIPAL BANQUETS

GLASGOW COUNCIL'S DECISION.

By 40 votes to 36 the Glasgow City Council accepted a resolution on Oct. 19th declaring that

"In future no whisky, wine, or other intoxicating liquor shall be provided at functions held under the auspices of the Corporation.

The resolution was moved by the Rev. Richard Lee, a minister of the Unitarian Church. His main argument was that at a time when the primary duty of the nation is to curtail expenditure on superfluities and concentrate on the things that matter, the Corporation of Glasgow should set an example. To hold banquets at which there were half-a-dozen different kinds of liquor was perfectly unjustifiable.

Mr. J. H. Stevenson seconded the motion, and said the courage of Mr. Lee merited him being called Richard the Lion-hearted. Whatever might have been from sixty or seventy years ago progress had been made, and they must march with the times. Liquor was taboo on the tables of the best people in the city, and the Corporation should set an example to the citizens in general and open a new era.

Mr. W. F. Doherty, in moving the previous question, said that the motion, if passed, was going to interfere with freedom.

He twitted Mr. Lee on the fact that he had not included cigars and other luxuries in his motion.

It was further contended that gingerpop contained more alcohol than any white wine, and that if the motion was passed ginger-beer also would be disqualified.

When the vote was taken there were four abstentions.

IS HE IN ARREARS?

VAKIL'S CLAIM AGAINST MUNICIPAL BOARD.

AGRA, Nov. 24.

Mr. Prag Narain, Vakil, High Court, has filed a suit for Rs. 5,100 against the Agra Municipal Board in the court of the Sub-Judge because the District Magistrate has ordered the removal of the plaintiff's name from the electoral roll on the ground that the plaintiff is a member of the Executive Committee of the Agra Bar Association and is in arrears (as the Bar Association is in arrears) in respect of payment of assessed taxes on the Agra Bar Chambers.

Plaintiff contends that the arrears of taxes which act as a disqualification within the meaning of section 14 of the Municipalities Act are those which are due from the elector if directly assessed in his name and not those which might be due from an association or a body of persons of which the elector might be a member. The suit has caused a sensation.—A. P.

RIGHTS OF CONVERTS TO ARYA SAMAJ

The Secretary, Arya Samaj, Delhi wires as under:—

The Arya Samaj, Delhi unanimously passed the following resolution on the 22nd instant: (a) That it enters a strong and emphatic protest against the unjust order of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Palghat prohibiting the use of the Brahman Mohalla during the last local Rathyatra Fair by the Aezwahin people recently reclaimed and regarded as equals by the Arya Samaj and thus depriving them of the elementary civic rights already enjoyed by the Mahomedan and Christian converts of the same class. (b) That in the opinion of the meeting the Magistrate's order is not only an undue interference in the rights of the Depressed Classes but also an attack on the religious rights of the Arya Samajists all over India and smells of partiality of the Madras Government towards Christians and Mahomedans. (c) That it respectfully draws the Government's deep and considerate attention to the above fact, expects from it to make an announcement as early as possible to the effect that the Depressed Classes reclaimed by the Arya Samaj shall legally have all the same civic rights and privileges as are enjoyed by them after their conversion to Islam and Christianity also, failing which every member of the Arya Samaj is willing and ready to offer the greatest sacrifice in defence of his rights. (d) That it requests the All-India Provincial Arya Sabhas to earnestly move in the matter and to do their level best in the defence of the civic rights of their members.

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Regular use of Peps before turning in for beds at night ensures healthy slumber undisturbed by bouts of coughing. By day the treatment should be continued on the assurance that the throat, bronchi and lungs are all being healed and strengthened by this unique medicine.

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For example:—

(1) By keeping it with you, in a very short time you will see that you acquire profits and get much more and if in service you will get more power and higher promotions.

(2) By keeping this Charm no one can continue to be poor but he must rise.

(3) If shop-keepers keep it in their Cash boxes they will find nine in one on the very day, i.e.,—they will find an increase in the cash on the very day.

(4) By its possession men without business will get good chances for service etc.

(5) Just as an iron bar shelters the big building offices etc. against the electric storms and thunders, this Charm saves one against many diseases i.e Plague, Cholera, consumption, convulsions and sudden deaths, difficulties, misfortunes and miseries.

(6) Man or woman will easily and quickly unite into marriages by its possession.

(7) This Talisman will help to pass in all sorts of examinations.

(8) In races and in lotteries, it brings good chances.

(9) You will get great honour in courts and durbars.

(10) You will gain great and certain victories over your enemies.

In short this Charm is a Divine Gift in every effort and in every action.

You must have heard this Charm is a thing of ancient times; and is now revised at the risk of one's life and arranged according to the principles of present astrology.

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N.B.—The cause of selling this most highly beneficial and invaluable object at such a low price is only to do good to the public both rich and poor for the sole object of doing divine good in this critical time.

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NO RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

NEED FOR RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., writes to us:—

There is a soul of goodness in things evil. However distressing even the appearance of a split in the disciplined ranks of a powerful political party, it serves the purpose of an excellent feeler.

The slogan of "responsive co-operation" which is only a mask with some, if not all for Moderatism raises the issue whether the country is with the Extremist or with the Moderate. The Cawnpore Congress which is the best national thermometre will gauge the national feeling to which the Swaraj Party may be expected to proclaim from the house-tops during the next General Election. Even Mr. Kelkar, who will not leave the Party till he is expelled, will sink his conviction before "the Mahatma of majority" as Tilak described the nation's verdict.

It is generally assumed by the unthinking and the unwary that the campaign in the name of responsive co-operation carries with it much support in the Mahratta country. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The magnificent reception accorded to Pandit Motilal Nehru during his recent tour is proof—if proof were needed—that on the other side of the Vindhya mountains his views are as popular as on this side. Who can help admiring the grey-haired veteran resisting the bid for Moderatism from his own younger associates in whose disciplined loyalty he was never tired of priding? Pundit Motilal Nehru reminds us in his green old age of a veteran of another clime and of another age who was a Conservative when young and Radical when old,—Gladstone. Punditjee's penetrating head for practical politics is only equalled by his selfless purpose to see the foundation of Swaraj well and truly laid in the evening of his life.

There is nothing disparaging in the present quarrels in the eyes of those who have learned to look beneath the service. The roots of greater discipline and immense potentiality for intense action lie concealed in the Gandhi-Nehru pact. That pact has dashed to the ground the hopes of those who imagined that the Swaraj Party was rapidly moving towards co-operation in the absence of any response from the Government. Hence their desperate clinging to a formula framed by the Lokamanya before the Non-co-operation flood. If what they say is true, that the policy hitherto pursued by the Swaraj Party has been one of "responsive co-operation," it is all the more reason that we should abandon all hopes or thoughts or talks of co-operation because the Bureaucracy has not chosen to respond to our demands.

In my own judgment, the Swarajist policy has been a compromise—and therefore imperfect as every compromise must be—between Responsive Co-operation so dear to our Maharastra friends and militant obstruction in which every true Extremist takes delight. The Cawnpore Congress will clarify the atmosphere, put an end to the fissiparous tendencies within the fold, strengthen the hands of the Swaraj Party and its great leader,—greater to-day than ever because of his bold and buoyant stand which must put new faith in those who feared that the battle-flags were being slowly furled. Punditjee's is a bugle call for action. This call must meet with a response from those who do not believe in political mendicancy, in the philosophy of the place-hunter and the office-seeker, in the lover of the mock-reforms,—even from our Kelkars and Jayakars who are tried Nationalists, who have faith in political crusades and personal sacrifices. When they talk of accepting office, they mean to capture a Bureaucratic fort like Sivaji of old and set fire to it from within. If their gospel does not inspire, it is because an admirer of Sivaji need not necessarily be a Sivaji! And Sivajis are so few and the bureaucratic forts so many! Those who do not doubt the personal motives of Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar, which in my opinion are pure and lofty unlike those of the profiteer in politics, certainly question the wisdom of their plans. In attempting to fire the fort from within, wise people fear that we shall only perish with our plans. Mr. Kelkar cannot afford to rush in where Deshbandhu feared to tread!

NEED FOR RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION

In Bengal where Deshbandhu's spirit still dwells and in the United Provinces which are flaming with indignation at the bad name given to the Congress by the recent arrests of patriots whom the country will not as non-violent until they are proved to be violent, Responsive Co-operation can only mean returning co-operation to the Government for their liberal doles of repression to the Congress workers. Pundit Motilal Nehru has not chosen to speak a word on the recent arrests, but his inspiring decision to offer full-blooded battle to the Bureaucracy within and without the Legislature indicates that he is very much in touch with public feeling in his own Province. What we want is not undignified verbiage or cringing co-operation from our leaders but stormy speeches stirring the nation's blood and brain for action. My quarrels with Pundit Motilal Nehru—which unlike those of Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar, have only been confined to the meetings of the Party where I have often been in the minority of one,—have been due to the excessive courtesy and consideration, almost amounting to flirtation, which he has shown to our "sweetly reasonable" friends who are addicted to a policy of what they choose to call "responsive co-operation." In this policy, if they are right, we have persisted for the last two years. Our leader offered co-operation to the Government in his famous speech asking for a Round Table Conference, but they did not even give a Royal Commission which would have pleased at least Diwan Bahadur Ranga Chari. Deshbandhu repeated the offer in his memorable speech at Faridpur. Both these offers were declined by a blustering Secretary of State and a brave Viceroy who was no longer "puzzled and perplexed." The time was ripe when we last met at Simla for obstruction but I was a lonely man in the Party; Punditjee, Mr. Kelkar and the whole party wanted to give the Bureaucracy "a long rope." The Government, however, have not chosen to move. They have added insult to injury by declining to lift the ban on the political prisoners who cannot go to the Legislatures only because the Government is afraid to face them. A patriot must be dense indeed if he does not realize that we have reached the end of our tether. We have given the Government many a chance. Now relying on ourselves, we have to make up our mind to prohibit the further staging of the Reform-drama at the tax-payer's expense by the force of obstruction unless the plots, the scenes, the actors, the green room and all, are changed altogether. What India wants is not responsive co-operation but righteous indignation because the Bureaucracy has failed to respond.

EIGHTH GUJARATI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

A public meeting of the Gujarati citizens of Bombay was held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday last under the presidentship of the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, when Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, Advocate, delivered a lecture on the eighth Sahitya Parishad.

Mr. Munshi stated that 19 years ago the 2nd Sahitya Parishad was held in Bombay under the presidentship of R. B. K. H. Dhruv. After 19 years Bombay has invited the Sahitya Parishad to Bombay. He then stated that it was the height of petty mindedness to say that Bombay is outside Gujerat. Some of the best literary men, lawyers, businessmen, doctors are Gujeratis and it was from Bombay that Gujerati journalism and literature moulded the opinion of Gujerat and to a large extent inspired cultural life. He stated that Gujeratis from divers parts came to Bombay and as in a melting pot their differences were melted and they acquired distinctive Gujerati culture which they carried back to their homes. Mr. Munshi thereafter gave a short survey of the history of the Parishad.

Mr. Munshi then shortly discussed the different problems which the Bombay sessions will have to solve

He stated them to be (1) to settle the constitution and rules of the Parishad and its Mandal, (2) to fix upon a place for the working department of the institution, (3) to inaugurate the movement for uniformity of spelling, (4) to publish the old and new literature so as to guide the renaissance now going on in Gujerati literature and culture.

This of course, the lecturer said, required men and money, but proper enthusiasm and faith both would be found forthcoming. Mr. Munshi then stated that new institutions are springing up every day, but unless an institution reflected the soul of new Gujerat or contributed to the process of creating new Gujerat it deserves to die. He expected that the Parishad would take the place of a temple of literature, art and culture in Gujerat and be the instrument of expressing Gujerati self-consciousness.

Mr. Munshi stated that Bombay was the best place for moulding the Parishad as it had the traditions of moulding many other great institutions. The lecturer hoped that he had no doubts that Gujerati Bombay would do its duty by the Conference.

Sir Lallubhai Shah in his presidential remarks emphasised the necessity of giving a fitting reception to the Parishad which was invited to Bombay after a period of 19 years, and fervently urged the Gujaratis of Bombay to do all in their power to help the Executive Committee in its efforts to make the Conference a success.

SWAMI VISHISHWARA DEAD.

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Swami Vishishwara of Simla, a renowned old Swami of Arya Samaj, passed away this morning in Delhi at 9-30 a.m. He was 70 years old, and was a great scholar of Sanskrit. He has created a trust to look after the property and cash which was under his supervision. The Trust contains Pandit Malavya, Narayan Swami Rai Bahadur Rlaram, Set Ranchodas Dr. Kedar Nath, Pandit Vishbandhu and two others.—A.P.

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The children take it too! Half the quantity that Mother takes is enough for them. Kruschen Salts clear the body of all impurities, correct constipation, and make headaches and tiredness disappear as if by magic.

Try it. Learn the daily Kruschen habit, and you will know the secret of joyous health. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts to-day.

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What is the best treatment for an aching back? The question has been asked thousands of times by suffering men and women in all parts of the world, and numberless methods of treatment have been tried. Some have failed hopelessly: others have given temporary relief, but the best results of all have been obtained in those cases where D. Witt's Pills have been used. Almost without exception De Witt's Pills have banished the agony of Backache, and have also improved the sufferer's health in many ways. Thus there is no longer any doubt as to which is the best method of treating Backache. All the sufferer need do is to take two of De Witt's Pills just before going to bed at night and in the morning the pain will be gone. Nothing could be easier; nothing could be pleasanter, and the pills are sold so cheaply by chemists that all can afford them. Another advantage that must appeal to every reader is that De Witt's Pills contain no harmful or habit-forming drugs, and it is not necessary to keep on taking them after the pain has gone. Men and women of all ages and races must benefit by taking De Witt's Pills, for they cleanse the urinary organs; strengthen the kidneys and remove the cause of Backache and similar afflictions in a perfectly natural manner. Whether your trouble is due to illness, weakness, excesses or indiscretion, you cannot choose a better remedy than De Witt's Pills or one that will give you relief in less time. Your chemist sells them at a very moderate price, and a guarantee is given that the pills are machine-made under ideal conditions and are untouched by hand. No animal fats are used in their preparation. Ask the chemist distinctly for De Witt's Pills and take them in accordance with the simple directions enclosed in every box.

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HINDU MAHASABHA.

BOMBAY SESSION.

The following appeal on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha has been sent to us for publication:—

Students of Indian religions are aware that from ancient times Hindu culture and civilization have been a source of inspiration not only to Hindus but to the entire world of thought. They are also aware how inspite of schism from within and attacks from without, Hindu philosophy, civilisation, and culture have maintained their position in the world as being some of the proudest achievements of the human race.

Notwithstanding, however, such an distinguished ancestry, the present structure of Hindu society has, owing to several causes, oecome defective and unsatisfactory. Its culture has become voiceless. Hindus have not kept pace with the progress of the times. As a result, many persons have now begun to feel that Hindu society peremptorily needs a readjustment on an elastic basis and well equipped organisation working for its consolidation. Hindu physique has likewise to be saved from gradual degeneration and the race made alert and enduring in order to be able to face the stress and difficulties of modern life.

It is widely felt that Hindu society which at one time was so liberal and broadminded as to admit in its fold all people who conformed to its standards of life and thought and which could furnish the highest exemplers of tolerance and sacrifice, has now become weak, divided and fissiparious, a victim to mutual distrust, ill-feeeling, selfishness and intolerance.

With a view, therefore, to achieve a regeneration of the Hindu community, the Hindu Maha Sabha was established. Its aims and objects are as stated below:—

(a) To promote greater union and solidarity among all sections of the Hindu community and to unite them more closely as parts of one organic whole.

(b) To promote good feelings between the Hindus and the other communities in India and to act in a friendly way with them with a view to evolve a united and self-governing Indian nation.

(c) To ameliorate and improve the condition of all classes of the Hindu community including the socalled depressed classes.

(d) To protest and promote Hindu interests whenever and whereever necessary.

(e) Generally to take steps for promoting the religious, moral, educational, social, economic and political interests of the entire community.

(f) To adopt measures to admit back into the Hindu community Hindus who owing to temptation, oppression, maltreatment, undue pressure or any such other cause have embraced other religions like Christianity or Mohammedanism, and who desire to return back to the Hindu religion and to make all suitable arrangements for imparting proper religious instructions to such Hindus.

(Note:—This Sabha shall not side or identify itself or interefere with or oppose any particular sect or sects of the Hindu community, or any political party nor shall it interfere with the personal convictions of any individuals.)

Attempts are being made in many parts of the country to establish branches of the Sabha to carry out the foregoing aims and objects. Much progress has been made in Northern India, Bihar, and Bengal and it is felt that in this behalf Bombay and Gujarat should not lag behind.

A branch of the Hindu Sabha was accordingly established in Bombay and in order to popularise and increase the scope of its work and utility, it has now been decided to hold a Provincial Session of the Hindu Maha Sabha in Bombay on the 5th, 6th, and 7th December 1925. Our esteemed and patriotic countryman, Lala Lajpat Raiji has kindly consented to preside. It is, therefore, expected that every Hindu will make his best effort to make the first session of the Conference in Bombay a great success and worthy of the cause which we have all at heart.

A misunderstanding appears to have arisen in certain quarters regarding the activity of the Hindu Maha Sabha being hostile and inimical to other races and religions. It is necessary, therefore, to affirm once more, and to assure the public the aims of the Maha Sabha as stated above are not based, on ill-will, narrowness or antipathy and provide ample work for goodwill, amity and reconciliation with the other races and religions, spread over our country. The Sabha does not stand on a narrow or sectarian basis. Though primarily intended for the protection and preservation of the Hindu race, it endeavours to work for the regeneration of the Hindu society as a part of the Indian people. It thus aims at bringing about unity not only amongst the various sections of the Hindu population, but also seeks to obtain co-operation with other races and communities in the country. In chief aim is to preserve the old ideals of tolerance and religious freedom, for which ancient Hinduism was noted.

The Hindu Sabha is open to all Hindus irrespective of creed or belief and we therefore request, every, Hindu, whether a Sanatanist, Viashnava, Samajist, Jain, Sikh, Brahmo or Buddhist to join the Reception Committee, attend the Conference and contribute to its success by paying their mite. Hindus—individuals as well as institutions—are also requested to send in suggestions with regard to matters which they desire should be considered at the Conference.

(Sd.) M. R. JAYAKAR,
Bar-at-Law.
(Sd.) RAJA BAHADUR GOVINDLAL CHIVILAL MOTILAL.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Nov. 18.—Demand has fallen off during the past week and a quieter tone is now in evidence, although Bazaar values, on the whole, do not show any appreciable decline.

Clearances have been restricted and there has been very little enquiry for shipment, due chiefly to the approaching end of the present marriage season.

Home quotations being easier in sympathy with cotton and general lack of enquiry, the disparity between our respective markets is not so pronounced as formerly and a continuance of these conditions should lead to more extensive business.

Grey Shirtings.—Are featureless with sales negligible and quotations only nominal. Although stock of the heavier varieties are below normal, no replacement business is recorded.

Grey Dhooties.—In the absence of demand, clearances have been considerably reduced but prices, on account of the smallness of stocks, are not quotably lower. There are no "to arrive" transactions recorded.

Whites.—The market is quiet with no sales to report and values have registered a further decline of 1½ to 2 annas for ready parcels.

Miscellaneous—During the early part of the week the offtake was good, but latterly sales have diminished, while prices remain as last advised.

Yarn.—This section continues quiet with demand poor, and values remain unchanged.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-12-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 18 lbs. Rs. 9-5-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 12-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 12-15-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38-18 by 15 10½ lbs. Rs. 15-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38-19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-4-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7-10-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 25-15; Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-0; Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-0; Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 9-8; per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There has been rather less activity in the Local Yarn market during the week and demand from the upcountry centres has fallen away considerably with enquiry for exports on a very meagre scale.

Clearances have been disappointing, but values remain steady, while business for January delivery is reported to have been concluded.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10s. Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 3-14-6.
Mule 12s. Rs. 3-12-6 to Rs. 4-1-6.
Mule 14s. Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-2-6.
Mule 16s. Rs. 4-3-6 to Rs. 4-7-6.
Mule 20s. Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 4-12-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-11-6 to Rs. 4-15-6.

COAL.

Enquiries have been slightly more numerous during the week, but the general tone of the market remains dull.

Raisings continue good and wagons are plentiful.

The following are nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6.

11 and 12 Seams Jherriah Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

10th Seam Jherriah Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.

Raneegunge Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5

J. THOMAS & CO.'S WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Heavy Goods.—There was rather more enquiry during the early part of the week and a good business was done in Heavy C. Bags and Liverpool Twills for Burmah. Latterly the tone has been quiet, with only a small trade passing.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for December at Rs. 51-0-0, for January at Rs. 51-8-0, for April at Rs. 51-8-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, and for July at Rs. 49-8-0; Twill Sacking 27"/16 ozs. (6 x 8) for November/December at Rs. 32-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for ready at Rs. 85-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for December at Rs. 79-0-0, for December/March at Rs. 80-0-0, and for January/March at Rs. 80-0-0 to Rs. 79-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 67-0-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for November and January/March at Rs. 54-8-0, K. Bags for January/March at Rs. 59-8-0, Hy. C. Bags for November and November/December at Rs. 71-8-0, for December at Rs. 73-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72-0-0 to Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72-0-0 to Rs. 71-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November and December at Rs. 70-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 70-8-0.

Hessians.—Values of ready goods have ruled very irregular while forward rates show little change. Export enquiry is small, and shippers have shewn little interest in the market, but a fair business has been done with speculators for April/September. We close quiet but steady.

9 Porters for ready and November at Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 21-10-0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 21-2-0, for December at Rs. 21-3-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 21-6-0, for January/June at Rs. 21-6-0, for April/June at Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 21/8/0 to Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 21-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 21-0-0.

11 Porters for Ready and November at Rs. 26-12-0 to Rs. 27-2-0 to Rs. 26-8-0 to Rs. 26-14-0 to Rs. 26-12-0, for December at Rs. 26-12-0 to Rs. 26-4-0 to Rs. 26/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 26-4-0 to Rs. 26-10-0 to Rs. 26-4-0 to Rs. 26/6-0, for April/June at Rs. 26-0-0 to Rs. 26-6-0 to Rs. 25-14-0 to Rs. 26-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 26/4/0.

45" 11 ozs. for Ready, at Rs. 27-8-0.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

H. G. writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, president-elect of the Indian National Congress, is the first woman to hold this post. In spite of the size, schisms, and frequent turbulence of the Congress no doubts are expressed as to this Indian lady's fitness to control the thousands of delegates who will flock to Cawnpore in December. On the contrary, her election is welcomed with gratitude and relied upon as that of the one person capable of restoring cohesion to that sadly fissiparous body.

Mrs. Naidu stands above all for Hindu-Moslem unity, and her greatest contribution to politics has been her endeavour to heal party differences. Of all his followers she stands nearest to Mahatma Gandhi in her readiness to champion the downtrodden of all religions and races both in South Africa and in India. Untouchability is almost as abhorrent to her as to her leader. Like him she sees India as a whole without the Indian's usual hidden loyalty to some particular caste or province. In spite of the fact that Mrs. Naidu was a poetess of international repute before her gift of oratory drew her into politics she has more ordinary political sense than Mr. Gandhi and condescends to study the means as well as the ends.

When anti-British feeling was at its height in 1921 Mrs. Naidu had the sole responsibility of enrolling revolutionary volunteers in the Bombay Presidency. This right she exercised with more discretion than the Swarajists leaders of other provinces, enrolling only those men who she could thoroughly trust and posting her own very young son in the position of greatest danger. When several deaths had occurred and the Mahatma was sunk in grief, Mrs. Naidu went into the storm centre to extricate her followers and was herself badly stoned and bruised. Even at this crisis she was, however, willing to meet Englishmen, and dragged herself up the writer's stairs because an old college tie, dating from undergraduate days at Cambridge, made a meeting desirable. It seems to-day a far cry from the 1895 slip of an Indian girl, with her sombre eyes and exquisite lyrics, to the heavy, almost dominering personality of the President of the Congress. But the profound contempt of England was the same.

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No. 26 Lohi	Coloured	90"x45"	Rs. 5-14-0 each
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No. 316	„ „	106"x50"	Rs. 8-12-0 „
No. 3	„ „	108"x54"	Rs. 8-14-0 „
No. 3	„ Green Bordered	108"x54"	Rs. 8-14-0 „
No. 3	„ (merino)	108"x54"	Rs. 15-0-0 „
No. 60	„ Coloured	108"x54"	Rs. 17-0-0 „

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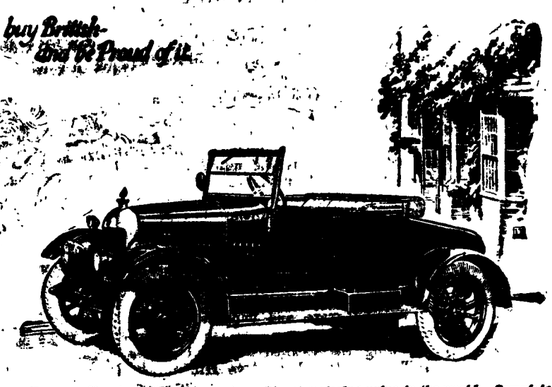

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